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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible] The paper is made up [illegible] and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. [illegible] FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, [illegible] Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail [illegible] as follows:
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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

BRITISH MINISTRY DISSOLVED.

Difficulty of Forming a New Cabinet.

Derby, Palmerston, Lansdowne and Russell Spoken of for Premier.

Decisive Vote in Commons Against Government.

Later but not Important from the Crimea.

Austria and Prussia—New Difficulties.

Cotton and Flour Dull—Consols 91¼.

AMERICAN STOCKS ACTIVE.

BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH—OFFICE 21 WALL-ST.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, arrived at this port at 1½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 3 o'clock, with a southeast wind, for Boston, where she will be due shortly after noon on Thursday.

The dates from Liverpool are to the 3d inst.

The *Asia* passed on the 4th inst., at 11.10 A. M., off [illegible], steamship *City of Manchester*, and at 2.15 P. M., on the same day, the steamship *Baltic*, both bound to Liverpool. Feb. 12, at 7.30 A. M., passed a brig waterlogged and abandoned, with only foremast and bowsprit standing, painted green inside, ports outside, a red ribbon, and full figure head.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The week has been one of anxiety in England. The *Atlantic* brought London papers of Saturday 27th, containing Lord JOHN RUSSELL's explanation of his resignation, also containing the commencement of the debate on Mr. ROEBUCK's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry.

On the evening of Monday 29th, Mr. ROEBUCK's motion was resumed in the House of Commons—namely, "that a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of the British Army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those Departments of the Government whose duty it has been to administer to the wants of that Army.

Messrs. STAFFORD and DISRAELI spoke, when the House divided, 305 for the motion, 148 against. Majority against Government 157. Whereupon the Ministry resigned.

Their resignation was accepted, and the ABERDEEN Cabinet only hold office until a new Ministry can be formed.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 30th, the Queen sent for the Earl of DERBY, the leader of the Conservative party. On Wednesday, Lord DERBY waited on the Queen, and had an interview of two hours. When the interview was finished Lord DERBY drove in haste to the residence of Lord PALMERSTON, where a lengthened conference took place.

The public have not yet learned what occurred between them, but the general rumor was that Lord PALMERSTON would not assent to the terms proposed by Lord DERBY, consequently the latter was unable to form a sufficiently strong Cabinet. Various rumors then followed, pointing to Lord PALMERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and lastly to Lord LANSDOWNE, as those who would probably be placed at the head of the Ministry.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned from Tuesday until Thursday. On reassembling, Lord ABERDEEN briefly announced the resignation.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE entered into an explanation in self-defence.

The Earl of DERBY informed the House that he had been invited by the Queen to form a Cabinet, but could not do so.

The friends of the ABERDEEN Ministry are dead against Lord JOHN RUSSELL, for breaking up the coalition by his retirement. The Queen is reported to have written him an autograph letter, censuring his conduct, but this is doubtful. No Ministry has yet been formed, and generally there is somewhat of public anxiety.

LATE INTELLIGENCE.

In Parliament, the bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English Baltic Fleet is ordered to assemble in the Downs ready for sea the first week in March. Rumor says that Admirals SEYMOUR and MARTIN will command.

Messrs. WATSON, WINEY & Co., a London house in the Australian trade, failed. Liabilities moderate.

No fighting, but very important Diplomatic moves going on. Prussia checkmates Austria. In the session of the General Committee of the Germanic Diet, the proposition of Austria for a general mobilization of the Federal Army has been rejected, and that of Prussia to place the contingents only on a war footing, is carried against Austria. Some anxiety is felt as to what course Austria will pursue under this check, which prevents the Emperor of Austria having, as he expected, the command of the Federal Army. Probably no step will be taken until after the formation of the new ministry in England. The intelligence of the Austrian defeat caused a dullness in the funds.

Prussia is preparing for action. An important dispatch, dated Berlin the 31st ult., says the Prussian Government has decreed the immediate mobilization of her own army, and the 4th and 5th corps are ordered to occupy the Provinces of Saxony and Selesig.

The Prussian dispatch, dated January 21, addressed to the Cabinets of London and Paris, states that the result of the last conference at Vienna [illegible] with the views of Prussia. Prussia is not informed of the tenor of the preceding deliberations. She regards the admission of a Prussian representative to the Vienna Conference as indispensable to her accession of a treaty [illegible]

The demand of France that a portion of the French army be allowed to pass through Prussian territory, is categorically refused.

Denmark has appointed a military commission to place all the Danish forts in a state of defence.

The Sardinian Alliance.

The treaties between England, France and Sardinia are published. Sardinia engages to send in English ships 15,000 men to the Crimea under the command of Sardinian generals, and England agrees to lend *Sardinia a million sterling, or two*, if wanted, at three per cent., and France and England together guarantee to protect Sardinia during the present war.

A portion of the French army has been detailed to the aid of Austria, and it will march through Lombardy to prove to the Italians the reality of the Austrian alliance with France.

The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has received Plenipotentiary powers to attend the Conference to be held in that city.

SEBASTOPOL, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1855.

It is understood in camp that considerable deviations will be made from the original plans of attack, with the view to take important points of defence in the flank and in the reserve.

Two divisions of the French army will immediately leave their camps on the British left and take up a new position on the British right. The object is partly to stop supplies from reaching Sebastopol by the new road which the Russians have made from Inkermann.

A dispatch from Gen. CANROBERT of the 10th, says the English have ceded to us a portion of their lines, namely, the works commanding and destined to batter in the breach of the Malakoff Tower, on which a serious attack will most probably soon be made.

JAN. 11.—A cold, frosty day; a large quantity of warm clothing was received in camp, but more is wanted. The French are assisting the British to build huts and stables. There is some grumbling among the British respecting the alleged injustice and partiality of the recent brevet.

JANUARY 12.—Several desertions to the Russians have been reported. There is nothing doing by the British, except getting up shot, shell and provisions. The French and Russians exchange a few shots, and a constant fire is kept up by the riflemen. Last night was the coldest yet experienced. During the night a body of 250 Russians attacked a point on the French lines, when a sharp conflict ensued, and 40 Russians were killed with the bayonet. The French force now numbers eight divisions of 68,000 men, and the 9th Division is on the way to the Crimea.

JAN. 13.—The Russians celebrated their New Year's Day within the city with apparent gaiety. At midnight all the chapel bells were ringing. At 1 o'clock the Russians within the lines commenced cheering. The French taking it as an insult opened fire upon the town. The Russians immediately replied along their whole line of defence by the fiercest cannonade yet experienced; the earthworks flashed forth uninterrupted flame, rapid and unbroken as file firing, and showed the defences swarming with men. Under cover of the firing a strong party of Russians made a sortie on the front and flank of the British left. In the attack the Russians captured the British Vidette, and also drove in the covering parties, but on being engaged by the regiments retired towards the town.

Simultaneously with the attack on the British, a strong sortie was made on the French, the Russians penetrating within the parapet and spiking three mortars. The French rallied and drove back the enemy inside the lines of his advance, and at daybreak the batteries were all quiet.

JAN. 14.—The sanitary condition of the British army is improving. The establishment of a central depôt for provisions has much relieved the sufferings of the army.

JAN. 15.—There has been a continued fall of snow, and it is now three and a half feet deep. Preparations for a renewal of the bombardment are progressing rapidly on the part of the British. Fifty new siege guns, thirteen of the largest mortars, and thirteen thousand shot and shell have been brought to the camp. A Polish deserter from the Russians has given important information respecting the range of their batteries. The guns of the enemy have been nearly silent all day. A movement has been observed among the Russians, and it is reported that General LIPRANDI has received strong reinforcements.

JAN. 16.—The Russians appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which it was thought they had abandoned.

There was a heavy fall of snow to-day, and it is now two feet deep on a level.

The 30th British regiment of infantry have disembarked.

The French are very active in bringing up British powder.

There has been no firing to-day. The French batteries quite silent. The Russians scarcely firing a shot, but active rifle practice continued on both sides.

The steamer *Simla* arrived with 400 horses.

JAN. 19.—A dispatch in the Paris *Patrie* announces that fire was almost suspended on both sides. All were seeking shelter from the snow. The moral and physical condition of the besiegers was good, but the horses were suffering from cold.

JAN. 20.—A dispatch from Prince MENSCHIKOFF states that during last night a successful sortie was made against the French centre. Several were made prisoners of and many killed.

JAN. 22.—The following report has come, *via* Bucharest: Weather very fine, but the British are still sickly, however. Abundant supplies of all kinds have arrived—shot, shell and clothing, but no houses. There is no progress to report in the siege. The British 30th and 14th Regiments are disembarking. The French have undertaken to hold the whole British works.

The Danube.

OMAR PACHA has sent in his resignation because ISMAEL PASHA, appointed to the command of the army at Roumelia, was not placed under his orders.

Large bodies of the Russians are again concentrating in Reni, and SADYK PASHA has proceeded with all his available troops to that point.

The Russians made a reconnoissance from Tultcha on the 10th and 11th, between the Suline mouths of the Danube, and some skirmishing occurred.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* gives an official account of the recent crossing of the Danube, and describes it as a reconnoissance in force. Letters, however, say it was really an advance of the whole Russian army, which was stopped, by orders from the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, to prevent embarrassment to negotiations.

The Russians now occupy their previous positions on their own side of the river.

The Galvanic apparatus for exploding twenty tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol has arrived at Balaklava, and also the expected corps of divers. It is expected the explosions will damage the foundations of Forts Constantine and Alexander.

The new Russian defences at Odessa are completed, composed of twenty-seven batteries and mounting one hundred and ten guns. The fortifications of Kaffa, Anapa, Kertch, and Sujak Pale are being strengthened.

TURKEY.

Constantinople accounts of 22d say a change in the Turkish Ministry is expected. Affairs are arranged with Greece, and the Turkish Minister is recalled.

SCHAMYL's existence and continued command is *proved by a recent foray of his near Tiflis*. So the report of his death is probably false. Kurdistan continues in a state of revolt. Accounts from the army at Kars are unchanged.

Gen. GUYON has been placed on half pay.

The Czar's two sons passed through Moscow on the 15th.

Numerous arrests have been made at Florence, on the pretext of a revolutionary conspiracy having been discovered. Arrests have also been made at Leghorn because of the sale of Mazzinian bonds.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Envoy sent to Japan has returned with the assurance that Holland will continue on the footing of the most favored of nations.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BUCHAREST, 31st.—OMAR PACHA's difficulty with the Minister is settled.

FRANCE.

The French Admiral FEBVRIER DESPOINTES, who commanded at Petropaulovsky, is recalled, and replaced by M. FOURICHON, ex-Governor of French Guiana. France is forming a second foreign legion.

SPAIN.

Some new arrests have been made on the suspicion of a Carlist conspiracy. Reports say that the Carlists have raised extensive funds in Holland. A Madrid letter, dated the 25th, says Mr. SOULE is seriously sick.

The Police have been searching SHEAS' Banking-House, expecting to find conspirators concealed there.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular reports Cotton market dull, favoring buyers and nearly ⅛d. lower than last week's prices. Other circulars say 1-16th lower while some state the market to be easier but not quotably lower. Fair Orleans 5⅝d. Middling 5⅛d.; Fair Mobiles, 5½d.; Middling, 5d.; Uplands, 5¼d. The sale of the week have been 47,000 bales, including above 5,000 for export, and 1,500 for speculation. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, closing dull. Stock on hand 495,000 bales, of which 195,000 were American.

Liverpool Corn Market.

WHEAT and FLOUR are rather easier, Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. say, and business quite limited. INDIAN CORN is in limited demand at a decline of 1s. Western FLOUR 42s.@42s. 6d.; Ohio 44s. 6d.@45s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s.@44s. 6d. White CORN 44s.@45s.; Yellow 43s.@43s. 6d.; Mixed 42s.@43s. 6d. White WHEAT 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d.; Red 10s. 9d.@11s. 9d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular reports BEEF in firm retail demand. PORK sells readily, but the supply coming in may depress the market. New BACON is wanted. LARD is firm at 48s. 6d.@50s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

ASHES dull and unchanged. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE or TAR. COMMON ROSIN steady—[illegible]. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unchanged; business moderate. RICE firm at [illegible] for Carolina. LINSEED OIL in moderate demand at [illegible]. DYEWOODS unchanged; business limited.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report the market generally quiet and unchanged. Bar iron free on board in Wales is quoted at £9 10s.@£7; Rails, £8 15s.; Scotch Pig on the Clyde, 65s. 6d.@66s. 6d. Breadstuffs quiet; White Wheat, 80s.@84s.; Red, 72s.@79s.; Flour, 40s.@42s.; Coffee quiet. Sugar firm at an advance of 6d.; Rice unchanged and quiet.

London Money Market.

Money in active request; Consols remarkably steady, closing at 91¼@91⅜. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £194,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report much activity during the week and prices generally improved. Government Stocks scarce and in demand, while the demand for State securities likewise continues good, especially for Virginia, in which large purchases have been made. More doing in Railroad Bonds, particularly in Illinois Central, which are quoted at 65@66½, and Erie Third Mortgages at 78. A large sale of Panama had also been made at 90. Other brokers quote the market generally firm, at the following prices: U. S. Sixes of '62, 99@99¾; U. S. Sixes Bonds, '68, 105@106; U. S. Sixes Stock, '67-'68, 104@105; Pennsylvania Fives Bonds, 78@80; Massachusetts Fives Bonds, 101@103; Maryland Fives Bonds, 91@92; Virginia Sixes, 84@85; Virginia Fives, 83@85.

Liverpool Freights.

The Liverpool Freight quotations show but little change.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Jan. 27, Minnesota, and America, at Liverpool; Riverdale, at Queenstown; 28th, John Bertram, at Waterford; 29th, Glory, at Belfast; J. A. Westervelt, at Liverpool; 30th, Palestine, and Ocilden, at Gravesend; 1st, Baldwin, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—30th, Wildfire, at Malta.

Arrived from Wilmington—28th, Sanford, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Charleston—28th, Compeant, at Malaga; 23d, Montbars, at ——; 29th, Micmac, the Clyde; 29th, Josephine Harding, Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—27th, Franklin, at Waterford; 29th, Ellen, Holyhead; 1st, Westmoreland, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—29th, Rajah, at Queenstown; 29th, Hazard, at Genoa; 29th, Curling Star, Spark the Ocean, Neptune; 29th, Tirrell, Atlanta, Bell Rock; 2d, Thompson, all at Liverpool; 30th, Vancluse, at Portsmouth.

Sailed for New-York—29th, Aurora, from Liverpool; 29th, William Tell, from Havre; 30th, American Eagle, from Portsmouth; 31st, E. Z., from Liverpool; 2d, Columbia, from do; 3d, Princeton, do.

Sailed for Baltimore—29th, Lucerne, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—27th, Rotunda, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah—27th, Bombay, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—31st, Montezuma, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—29th, California, from the Clyde; 30th, Fanny Giffney, St. Patrick, Sunny South, Windermere; 1st, Revenue; 2d, Volant, all from Liverpool.

The Africa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The *Africa* sailed at 10 o'clock, with 101 passengers for Liverpool, and 10 for Halifax. She took $353,000 in American gold, 14,000 sovereigns, and $9,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans —One Day Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York *via* Havana the 9th inst., has arrived here, bringing one day's later intelligence from Havana.

It was rumored that an attempt was made on the life of Gen. CONCHA on the night of the 8th. The palace was illuminated with gas, and was suddenly turned off, when the supposed conspiracy was discovered, and eighty of the leaders in it arrested, including CONCHA's Secretary and two Americans.

THEOLOGICAL.—Two juvenile disputants discussed as follows in our hearing a day or two since:

"I tell you God is everywhere!"

"*Aint*—neither."

"I know better; my mother says so."

"Don't care if she does. He aint in that wire," (pointing up to the telegraph,) "cos that aint *holler*!"

This rather staggered his little reverence for a moment, but ere a minute had elapsed a triumphant smile lit up his face as he responded:

"Well, I don't care, *He is all around it!*"

How many a skeptic of larger growth might cut of the mouth of that "suckling," learn wisdom.

A Life Guardsman, when questioned by the Duke of YORK before an army board, expressed a loyal admiration of many new articles of dress and accoutrements that were shown to him as affording protection, comfort, or elegance. But when the question was plumply put—"How would you wish to be dressed during another day's work like that at Waterloo?" answered frankly, "Please your Royal Highness, I would rather fight in my shirt sleeves."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

House Amendments to the Texan Creditors' Bill Disagreed to by the Senate.

Military Defence of the Mexican Gulf Railway.

THE SPANISH TREATY OF 1819.

The Kinney Expedition—The President and the Recent Generalship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Col. KINNEY starts for Nicaragua in a few days. The statement that his expedition had been abandoned is false.

There is a rumor to-night that the President will veto the Lieutenant-Generalship resolution, on the ground that it don't create the office. Doubtful. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War respecting the Indian reservations at Fort Leavenworth. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the improvement of navy-yards and docks. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WELLER then made a motion that the Senate meet during the residue of the Session at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BELL, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report, accompanied by a bill, for paying $25,000 to the captors of the British brigs *Detroit* and *Caledonia* during the war of 1812. He then argued the propriety of the bill and asked unanimous consent for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER it was laid over.

THE TEXAN CREDITORS.

The Texan Creditors bill then came in from the House with amendments.

Mr. RUSK moved that the Senate disagree to them, and asked for a Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWSON pressed the bill relating to the District of Columbia, as the special order for 1 o'clock to-day.

Mr. HUNTER asked the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. PRATT did not believe that the citizens of Washington had had one measure passed for their benefit during the present Congress.

Mr. GWIN said he should introduce, as soon as possible, the Pacific Railroad bill, which was of much more consequence than appropriation bills for local matters.

A motion was now made to postpone the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and take up the District of Columbia measures. Negatived by a vote of Nays 28, Yeas 13.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

[In consequence of the storm, the southern telegraph lines could not be operated, and we are consequently without the conclusion of our report.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

MILITARY DEFENCES.

Mr. HENN reported the bill from the Committee on Military Affairs appropriating one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of a site and for the erection of military defences at the termination of the Mexican Gulf Railway, Louisiana. Passed.

Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution which was passed, ordering the printing of one hundred and twenty thousand copies of the agricultural part of the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the use of the members of the House, and ten thousand for the use of the Commissioner; and also that there be printed twenty thousand copies of the mechanical part of the report, one half of which to be for the use of the members and the other for the Commissioner.

JAPAN.

A resolution was also passed providing for the printing of ten thousand copies of Commodore PERRY's report of the Japan Expedition, for the use of the members of the House, and five hundred for that of the Commodore.

A resolution was also passed to print ten thousand copies of the Surveys for a Railroad to the Pacific, including those of Colonel FREMONT.

SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be on the adoption of the resolution closing the debate on the bill authorizing the construction of seven steam Sloops-of-War, in five minutes after going into Committee on the subject.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BOCOCK said if the bill was not taken up now it could not be passed. He would regard the action on the resolution now as a test question.

The resolution was then tabled. Yeas, 106. Nays, 68.

In reply to the question as to what had become of the bill, the Speaker said it was pending in Committee.

SPANISH TREATY.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution to fulfill the stipulations of the ninth article of the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain.

Mr. ORR said that the article stipulated that the United States should cause satisfaction to be made for losses suffered by Spanish officers and subjects by the operations of the American army in Florida, previous to the acquisition of that Territory. He was satisfied beyond a doubt and controversy, that there was no merit in the bill. The claimants had already received doubly and trebly more than the treaty contemplated, in former years. Mr. WHITE, the Delegate from Florida, said the amount could not be more than eighty or ninety thousand dollars, and yet one million fifty-two thousand and seven dollars had been paid, and now it is proposed to vote one million two hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and fourteen additional.

Mr. STANTON of Tenn., replied, denying the position assumed by Mr. ORR, saying that the loose assertion of WHITE should have no control in deciding this question. The claimants had not received more money than they were entitled to.

Mr. MAXWELL advocated the bill.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Tenn., the bill was tabled, by a vote of 104 against 90, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The Senate went into Executive Session, after which progress was reported on the Utica and Binghamton Railroad bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Mr. RICKERSON presented a petition of 7,450 adult males and females for the right of women to elective franchise. Also of 5,476 adult males and females for the just and equal rights of women.

Mr. RIDER introduced a bill to amend the act vesting certain powers in freeholders of Jamaica.

Mr. STUYVESANT reported complete a bill to improve the supply of Croton water.

Mr. RHODES reported complete a bill for a new ward in Brooklyn.

Mr. PHELPS reported a bill to regulate the terms of the Court of Appeals.

Pacific Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Messrs. ALDEN and EDDY's Pacific Telegraph bill was passed to-day in the Senate, as it came from the House, without amendment. Although the grant of land was, by the consent of the parties, stricken out, yet the form in which the bill is passed is regarded of more value when the line is constructed, than the land grant with the proposed Government privileges and securities. The bill, as now passed, grants a right of way of two hundred feet wide in perpetuity, and leaves the parties to select their own route, to build in their own time, to fix their own rates of tolls, and extends over all the property of the line the penal law of the United States for its protection. It is understood the parties are satisfied with the present bill, and if the monetary affairs should favor subscriptions to the stock, the enterprise will be prosecuted *with vigor to an early completion.*

Mr. BROWN's amendment to the Indian bill proposes to authorize the Second Comptroller to settle the claim of R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, against the Menomenes, on the principle of law and equity, the sum awarded to be paid out of the Menomenee fund, on the memorial of the tribe in general council. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs decided that the Indians were entitled to nothing. They employed Mr. THOMPSON to prosecute their claim. He recovered some $200,000. His fee was to be one-third. The amendment proposes to abandon the contract, and to pay him what his services were really worth. The Commissioner is trying to sustain his original decision. Mr. THOMPSON says, and Mr. BROWN backs him, that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Having recovered a large sum from the Government against the decision of the Commissioner, he is entitled to be paid out of the sum recovered a fine compensation for his labor. The Senate will probably so award.

There is a rumor here, upon the strength of a dispatch from New-Orleans, that SANTA ANNA has been assassinated by three of his officers at the capital; that ALVAREZ has established a provisional Government at Acapulco, awaiting the arrival of CEVALLOS, then to assume the control of the Empire. This rumor, however, is not credited.

There is a tremendous outside pressure to induce the President to sign the French Spoliation bill. For a few hours last evening the friends of the claimants were elated with the prospect of his signature. They are correspondingly depressed now. The Cabinet is said to be four against and three in favor of the signature, but this may not be reliable.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—General Quitman supposed to be off the Island of Cuba with a Large Force, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The Southern mail as late as due has been received here, with New-Orleans papers of Wednesday.

The schooner *Devereaux* has arrived at Savannah, and brings Havana dates to the 4th inst. At the time of her sailing great excitement existed, in anticipation of the landing of General QUITMAN, who was said to be off the island with a large force.

The Spanish fleet, consisting of two war steamers and three sailing vessels, had put to sea in search of the fillibusters. Two British vessels-of-war were at Havana, and others were expected soon to be there.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers, was held to-day. Hon. R. I. INGERSOLL was elected President. The ticket of last year was renominated, with the exception of JULIUS HOTCHKISS, of Waterbury, who was dropped for Comptroller, and THOMAS COWLES, of Farmington, nominated instead. Hon. SAMUEL INGHAM, of Saybrook, is the candidate for Governor. The Convention denounced the Know-Nothings and the Maine Law.

Anti-Nebraska Congressional Nomination.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Feb. 14.

A Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska bill met at Manchester yesterday, to nominate a candidate for Representative to Congress from that District. WM. S. MEANS presided. MASON W. TAPPAN, who had been previously nominated by the Free-Soil party, was nominated by acclamation.

Maine Law Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The Republican members of the Maine Legislature have called a State Convention at Augusta, on the 22d, of the people opposed to the extension of Slavery, and in favor of the Maine Law, to nominate a candidate for Governor, etc.

Election of a State Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

PRATT, the candidate of the Native Americans, was elected State Senator from Philadelphia County at the special election yesterday, by a majority of 2,300. This gives the Native Americans a majority of one in the Senate.

Trial of the Sol. Northup Kidnappers.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The trial of the SOL. NORTHUP kidnappers was expected to come off yesterday before Judge BOCHES at Balston; M. A. BEACH, C. B. COCHRANE and WM. WAIT appeared for the prisoners, and moved to quash some of the counts in the indictment alleging that the sale took place in the District of Columbia, and consequently no jurisdiction could be had. After a long argument by COCHRANE and BEACH for the prisoners and District Attorney ODELL for the people, the Court advised them to go up to a full bench on a demurrer to the indictment.

Arrest of a Post-Office Clerk.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

A German clerk in the Post-Office here has been arrested for rifling the letters passing through his hands of several hundreds of dollars.

The Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Heavy rain all night, which has caused quite a freshet, and occasioned some damage. The fish market space and the alleys adjacent, were three feet under water this morning—now subsiding. Large masses of ice were carried down by the flood, which also carried the ice out of the harbor.

Effects of the Storm, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

It commenced raining at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday at Wheeling, at 2 P. M. at Pittsburg, and at 4 o'clock this morning here. The snow has almost disappeared. Fears are entertained of a freshet in the rivers. There is considerable sleet on the mountains.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The ice in the Schuylkill River has not yet broken up.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14, 8 P. M.—Mild, with indications of rain.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Heavy snow storm commenced at 4 o'clock.

MANAYUNK, Feb. 14.—The ice in the creek opposite here, has broken up and carried away the dam, and the water has swept off the sheds belonging to the Ashland Dye Works of SAMUEL GRANT. Two dwellings were also carried away, the families occupying them safely escaping. A small railroad bridge was also swept off.

EASTON, Feb. 14—10 P. M.—It commenced raining here, and still continues. The Lehigh River is rapidly rising, and a heavy freshet is feared.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 14—P. M.—The ice in the Susquehanna River is still tight. The rain that has fallen melted away nearly all the snow here.

MAUCH CHUNK, Feb. 14.—The Lehigh River is rising, but no damage of any consequence has yet occured here.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

LACK OF WATER AT THE MINES.

MORE MURDERS.

PROCLAMATION OF MELENDREZ.

COL. WHEELER FIRED AT BY CHOMORRO.

The American Minister Covered with Dust and Splinters.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived at this port last evening, from *San Juan, via Key West, with passengers and* specie from San Francisco, per *Sierra Nevada*, Jan. 24—making the passage in 21 days.

There is but little news from California. There was no election of United States Senator on the twenty-second ballot.

The steamer *Southerner* was lost about 60 miles south of Cape Flattery on Jan. 12. Passengers and crew all saved. The market has been extremely dull. But little gold having been taken out on account of low water, less has been offered in San Francisco since the sailing of the last steamer than in any week for three years past. Arrived Jan. 20, barks *Gen. E. Webster*, from Hong Kong, Nov. 20; *Isabelita Hyne*, Manila, 70 days; 21st, ship *Osborn Howes*, KELLY, Boston, Aug. 21.

The route across Central America is perfectly healthy and in excellent condition, the river being high and the roads in good order. Several of the Company's covered carriages are on the route and exceed the expectations of the contractor. Through the untiring exertions of the Company's Agent at Punta Arenas, J. N. SCOTT, Esq., the passengers were enabled to cross from ship to ship in the unprecedented short time of 26 hours. The *Northern Light* left in the harbor of San Juan, Feb. 6, British Mail steamer *Dee*, and H. B. M. brig-of-war *Daring*, Capt. NAPIER.

The *Northern Light* arrived at Key West on the morning of the 10th, and was coaled by Mr. TIFTS, the active and enterprising agent at that place, in 3¼ hours, and left for New-York at 10 A. M. The United States steamer *Princeton*, Capt. EAGLE, was at Key West, to sail on the 11th for Pensacola, under orders from the Navy Department. JOHN SHANNON, boatman's mate of that steamer, died of apoplexy on 27th January, and was buried at Key West. The officers of the ship, his messmates, and a large number of the crew dressed in Navy uniform, attended the funeral. The steamship *Isabel* went ashore on a reef near Sand Key light, Jan. 22. A boat from the *Princeton* was sent to her relief, and she was got off without injury.

Colonel WHEELER, the American Minister, returned to San Juan, on the 6th, from a trip to Granada to procure the archives of his predecessor, Major BORLAND. The party consisting of Col. WHEELER, Dr. GAUFFMAN, U. S. Consul at Guatemala, Col. FISHER, N. O., Capt. HORNSBY, U. S. A., Capt. Dr. BRISSO, N. O., and Mr. HART, of Tenn.,—left Virgin Bay *via* Rivas, on Jan. 28. On the 29th, they reached the camp of the Revolutionists, where they were received under arms by the officer in command.

CHOMORRO, seeing the crowd and not knowing the occasion of it, fired a 24-lb shot, which, shattered a gate near the minister and covered his party with dust and splinters. This being the first time the Col. was ever under fire he stood it [illegible]. The party soon after went into town under the American flag and were cordially received by CHOMORRO, who is suffering severely from disease of the liver. Col. WHEELER will take up his residence at Virgin Bay until the close of the war, of which there is no immediate prospect. CHOMORRO is steadily gaining ground and will probably succeed eventually. Most of the Americans who joined the Revolutionary party have left in disgust. Col. COOK and Dr. DAVIS still remain. Dr. DAVIS has been tried by Court Martial for shooting Capt. F. HINMAN and acquitted.

The *Julius Pringle*, which left San Francisco in search of the Cocos Island treasure, was at San Juan del Sur, Feb. 5. The expedition having proved an entire failure.

Specie List.

Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	$[illegible]	W. Seligman & Co.	$[illegible]
Adams & Co.	147,000	J. Durand & Co.	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	68,120	Drexel & Co., Phil.	[illegible]
Order	5,000	Newhouse & Spatz, &c.	[illegible]
Total			$[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

The Senatorial Election.

From the Placer Times and Transcript, Jan. 24.

For the information of our readers, and more particularly those residing on the Atlantic side of the continent, we subjoin a statement of the ballots had for U. S. Senator, up to last evening. On the 11th inst. P. L. EDWARDS, of Sacramento, was nominated by the Whigs in caucus as their candidate for U. S. Senator, and on Tuesday, the 16th, WM. M. GWIN was nominated by a majority of Democrats in caucus.

In accordance with a resolution previously adopted, the two houses met in joint convention for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator, on Wednesday, the 17th. The name of Gen. McDOUGALL was withdrawn by his friend Mr. FLINT, Senator from San Francisco, and the McDOUGALL vote was afterwards as a general thing cast for J. W. McCORKLE. From Wednesday, the 17th, to Tuesday, the 23d, inclusive, there were twenty-two ballotings, with but little variation in the result. The scattering votes ranged from five to eleven, and were cast for McDougall, Latham, Heydenfeldt, Sprague, Herbert, Reading, Billings, Coffroth, Soule, Ferrell, Upson, Day, Sutter, ex-Gov. Burnett, and a number of others.

The following is the result of the twenty-two ballots for GWIN, EDWARDS, McCORKLE and BRODERICK, the leading candidates:

Ballots.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Gwin	42	41	42	41	41	42	40	38	38	39	38
Edwards	36	36	36	34	36	36	37	36	36	36	39
McCorkle	14	17	13	13	16	17	17	18	16	17	13
Broderick	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	12
Scattering	6	7	6	7	7	7	1	7	7	7	—

Ballots.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
Gwin	40	40	42	38	38	38	37	38	38	36	37
Edwards	36	36	35	35	36	36	37	36	36	36	36
McCorkle	14	12	11	14	16	16	15	16	14	14	13
Broderick	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Scattering	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	11	11	10

California Statistics.

RICHARD LAMBERT has compiled a statistical chart of the present Legislature, from which we gather the following facts:

The oldest Senator is A. S. GOVE, 59, of Sacramento; the youngest, E. F. BURTON, 25, of Nevada. The average age of the Senators is 34 years and 10 months. Six of the Senators were born in New-York; three each in Tennessee, Vermont, Kentucky and Virginia; two each in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia and North Carolina; and one each in New-Hampshire, Connecticut, California, Maryland, Illinois, Mississippi and Ireland.

The professions of the Senators are: Lawyers, 7; miners, 7; merchants, 6; farmers, 5; doctors, 5; civil engineers, 2, and 1 surveyor. Eighteen of them are single, fourteen married, and one is a widower.

The oldest man in the Assembly is Jos. S. WATKINS, 60, of Alameda; the youngest, J. J. ARRINGTON, 24, of Klamath. The average age of the members of the Assembly is 33 years and 1 month. Eleven of the members were born in New-York; nine each in Massachusetts, Virginia, and Ohio; eight in Kentucky; four each in New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Vermont; three each in Missouri and Tennessee; two each in Alabama, Maine and North Carolina; and one each in Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Rhode Island, England, France, Georgia and Delaware, and two whose place of birth is not given.

The professions of the members are: 17 merchants and traders; 15 miners; 13 each, farmers and lawyers; 3 each editors and hotel-keepers; 2 [illegible]

[illegible] 10 single, 1 unknown, and 1 not reported.

The Shelter of Shanty.

After a late trip of the steamer *Cortes*, from San Juan to San Francisco, a charge was made against the *Christian Advocate* upon certain Reverend Fathers and Sisters of Notre Dame, who were passengers on board, with a neglect of a proper observance of the Sabbath, and with a disposition to indulge too freely in the use of intoxicating drinks. Captain CHAPMAN, Commander of the steamer, in a card, which appeared a few days since, says:

"I feel myself called upon to notice the article alluded to, and to pronounce it the most disgusting, Sabbath-breaking company I have ever known or heard of. The Fathers and Sisters in question are Catholics, and on board the *Cortes* their seats at the table were next to me, and I may say that at all times they were constantly under my eye and observation. Their religious exercises were performed not only on Sunday, but every day, by themselves, without intruding on others; and in regard to 'hard drinking,' I cannot imagine how any person could be so base a slanderer as to prefer such a charge against them. The extreme propriety of their deportment, their unobtrusiveness, and the gentle, ladylike manners of the Sisters, and perfect correctness of the Fathers, should have shielded them from so gross an outrage."

The Mines.

From the Times and Transcript, Jan. 24.

Where the miners can obtain the water to wash their dirt, there appears to be little difference in the yield of the precious metal. For our own part, we have never seen the time since 1849, but that we have found plenty of desperadoes people who were impressed with the conviction that the mines were exhausted. This kind of people were extremely plenty in the Fall of 1850. Any one who has traveled over this country, and taken pains to inform himself in the matter, would be of a different opinion. We have clipped a few items from the county papers, giving some of the proceeds of the different diggings.

The miners in the neighborhood of Wyandot are, for want of water, prospecting their claims. Many places are found to be rich, one panful of earth yielding $2 50. A piece of gold, weighing 32½ ounces, was taken out of the claim of HIRAM L. BURTON, a short time since.

In the region of Georgetown the hill or coyote diggings are considered the best. At Jones' Hill several companies have struck the paying.

In the Columbia claims the paying lead averages *about five feet in depth—rich about two feet.* The company have only worked about fifteen feet in the pay dirt, and thus far the yield is constantly increasing as they proceed into their claims. The pay dirt will thus *far average one hundred* dollars to the foot. Within the drift they took out of a single crevice in the rock eight pounds of pure gold.

The dirt in the Union Tunnel paid all expenses from the beginning. In the commencement of the tunnel, and in the face of the hill the pay dirt was about twenty-one feet in depth from the bed rock. The main pay lead will average half an ounce of gold per day to the hand. These claims are very extensive and will require years of labor before they are worked out. In the bottom of the shaft on top of the hill, the company took out $18,000 in the circumference of about six feet square.

The Flying Cloud Company have drifted into the pay dirt about fifteen feet, although they are not yet into the main channel. The gravel already pays from twelve and a half to fifty cents to the pan.

The Summit Company's tunnel is six feet high and four feet wide. They have drifted in near one hundred feet in length and eighty feet in breadth. The pay dirt is from three to four feet deep, and has prospected $35 to the pan. This Company, as well as the one preceding it, has splendid prospects ahead.

In Stockton Hill the miners still find rich diggings. There are a number of tunnels being worked here, which pay very richly. A small pile of dirt laying in front of one of one of them is so rich that the proprietors would not take $5,000 for it, and yet it looks as if there were not a dozen cart loads in it. This is by no means an unusually rich claim.

In Calaveras the claim of Dr. HIBBARD, situated near the summit of the ridge running between Old Woman's and Chile gulches, at a point a short distance north of the Centre House, there are four men employed, who wash, on an average, one hundred cubic yards of dirt per day.

WAYNE DEVONSHIRE.—A correspondent of the *Sonora Herald* writing from Don Pedro's Bar, Tuolumne County, says:

One who is not familiar with the river diggings would naturally suppose that the late rain we have the better is in for the season, but it is not so. The bed of the river is pretty thoroughly worked, and is not, as a general thing, so profitable or sure to reward the laborer for his toil, as the banks and flats which are formed on either side. And in order to work these places it is necessary to bring the water in ditches from the surrounding creeks and ravines, the most of which are now nearly dry. Consequently we need rain as much here to make times lively, as they do in the "Dry Diggings."

The Ditch Companies of BEARDLEY, BERDAN & Co., and JONES, FURMAN & Co., El Dorado County, are now bringing in an abundance of water, for which they find ready customers.

The Georgetown *News* says that the great Pilot Creek Ditch has been frozen up at its source, some twenty-five miles above Georgetown, in consequence of which hundreds of men have been temporarily thrown out of employment. The delay is only temporary, however, and in a day or two the water will be running again, when the miners dependent on it will again recommence their labors.

Rattlesnake Bar, Placer County, owing to the scarcity of water, occasioned by the long-continued drouth, has been rendered very dull for the past month. The great cry here is, water, water, and the exorbitant prices charged by the Bear River Water Company for water, causes many claims to remain unworked, as the owners cannot pay the prices now charged, so as to work their claims to much profit.

Mr. H. F. RILEY, from the North Fork of Feather River, informs the *Union* that there had been much snow fallen during the preceding week, but at the time he left it had disappeared, except on the summit of the Ridge above the Bar and the highlands on the route.

The miners at and in the vicinity of Rich Bar and the gentlemen Bars were doing well, the stream being nearly, if not quite, as low as at any time during the Summer.

A party of Germans, numbering about six or seven, struck a bank lead on the river, some two miles above Rich Bar, a short time since, which has yielded handsomely. The gold is nearly all coarse, and one of the lumps exhibited to our informant weighed sixteen ounces. The earth is sandy, but the interstices of the bed rock, which is chiefly *slate*, are filled with small globules of gold. The claim of these Germans has averaged twenty ounces per day, with five hands employed. It is extensive, and there is little prospect of its being exhausted for some time to come.

Provisions in the Upper Feather River country were by no means abundant, and if communication with the lower country continues to be cut off, there is prospect of scarcity. At present every article of provisions is held at high rates.

Mr. J. B. WILLIAMS, while endeavoring to cross the North Fork, near the junction, on the 5th instant, on a raft, was drowned. The strength of the current forced him in the stream while braced against his pole. He was from Saco, Me., about 45 years of age, and unmarried.

Mr. RILEY further informs the *Union* that the recent rains in this Valley have proved to be old-fashioned snow-storms in the Upper country, and that for the first 75 miles below Rich Bar he encountered drifts of no mean depth.

On the 20th December a small train arrived, *via* the Beckwith route, and proceeded to the neighborhood of Purdy's Bar, near the West Branch, where they will pass the Winter. The party consisted of *Mr. A. F. WHEELER, wife*, and 3 children; Mr. J. C. DURBIN, and Master F. DURBIN—all from Galena, Illinois.

Destructive Fire in Trenton—Loss, $12,000.

It is our painful duty to record another destructive fire in our flourishing little city. About 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening last a fire simultaneously caught in a frame house belonging to HOWSERY & HOWSERY, on Main-street, connecting three buildings belonging to that gentleman, one to Mr. [illegible], and the blacksmith shop of Mr. ALBERT. The evening being calm and bright, and many of the roofs covered with snow, the exertions of our citizens kept the fire from spreading further. The losses of Messrs. GOFF and GEO. SMITH were slightly injured. The losses are estimated as follows: HOWSERY & HOWSERY, $4,000; HARRY LOCKHART, $2,000; R. F. FORD, $1,000; E. W. ALBERT, $600; J. GOFF, $600; GEO. SMITH, $200; contents of houses, $2,000—total, $11,800. A boy, of drinker, about broke in character, was picked up at Hawkinsville, a distance of about two

[illegible]

Indian Mummy.

To the Editor of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIR: During my recent Geological Explorations in Washington Territory, I visited an Indian graveyard, on the claim of Capt. RUSSELL, Shoalwater Bay, where my attention was called to the body of an Indian in an extraordinary state of preservation. It was enclosed in a small covered canoe, inside a larger one; the outside canoe in a state of decay, showing the great length of time that had elapsed since its burial. It was very evident that the body had not been disturbed since its interment. Full reliance may be placed in any statement Capt. RUSSELL may make on the subject.

Respectfully, JOHN EVANS, U. S. Geologist.

DR. STOUT, GRAY and BRINCK write:

"At the invitation of Capt. RUSSELL, we have examined the body of the Indian he has brought from Shoalwater Bay, Washington Territory, and have full confidence in the veracity of his statement. The remarkable preservation of the specimen renders it an object of great interest and value, as it illustrates far more impressively to the mind than any written description, the great veneration of the Indians for their dead, and gives a singular insight into the habits and religion of a tribe now lost. The mode of preservation is unknown. No traces of any embalming material were found, and the viscera exist, though in a shrunken state, in their natural situations. Last change of climate, introduction of larvæ, or other accident, should occasion decomposition, we recommended Capt. RUSSELL to cover the body with an arsenical preparation and apply a coat of copal varnish, which has been done without materially altering the original aspect of the specimen. The materials which lined the canoe have been removed to dry them and replaced as nearly as possible in their original layers. Among them were found remains of two skeletons—*one being of a child, the other of a* youth; some bits of bone, said to be Indian money, and a roll of leather marked with the holes of stitched and metal buttons. The body has been replaced as nearly as possible as it was first discovered."

Miscellaneous.

FORT YUMA.—Lieut. N. MICHLER, U. S. A., and Assistant Commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, in conformity with the stipulations of the Gadsden Treaty, arrived at this place on the 9th December. The Commission consists of thirty-four men, with eight wagons and eighty-three mules.

For the protection of the Commission, Gen. WOOL has ordered that Company I, of the 1st Artillery, Lieut. F. E. PATTERSON, commanding, should escort it to San Antonio, Texas, where it is expected that the Commission will disband. Under the Gadsden Treaty, it appears that Mexico depends upon the honesty and uprightness of the United States, or that she is too poor to fit out an expedition in which she is equally concerned.

The monument placed by Col. WELLER and Gen. CONDE—the latter for Mexico—to designate the commencing point of the line between the two nations, is to be removed, and another will be established 31° 20′ N. latitude, and 111° W. longitude from Greenwich. The only town of any consequence that comes into our possession is Tucson, which is situated in a valley five or six miles wide, and about twenty miles long. Lieut. MICHLER expects to meet Major EMORY, (who left Texas some months ago,) in the neighborhood of Santa Cruz.—*San Diego Herald.*

BUSINESS IN EL DORADO.—The *Mountain Democrat* attributes the present dullness of business in El Dorado County, to the fact that the *miners are busily engaged in their diggings, and do* not like to lose time in coming to town, while it *pays so well to dig. There is as much digging* going on in the vicinity of Placerville, at present, as there has been for two years, and what is better, the greater part of the claims now being worked are tunnels that will pay for years.

The Calaveras *Chronicle* says that a German, named NICHOLAS MONNAUSEN, was killed, near Foreman's Ranch, a few nights since, by a party of burglars, who entered his cabin and took his money.

Two Chilenos, at Moquelumne Hill, fought a duel with knives. One of them was desperately *wounded—the other fled.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

MURDERS.

The Sonora Murder.

The Sonora *Herald* gives the full particulars of a dreadful murder that was perpetrated in that city on Thursday evening last:

"About 9 o'clock P. M., Mr. JOSEPH HESLEP, Treasurer of Tuolumne County, was found weltering in blood on the floor of his office, situated on Hospital-street. Mr. MCSURNEY has been sleeping in the office of late, at the request of Mr. HESLEP, who was alone, his brother and his other partner, Mr. TEATLOR, being absent. About 9 o'clock Mr. McS. *entered* the building, and finding no light, he called the name of Mr. HESLEP two or three times. Receiving no answer, he struck a light with a match and found Mr. HESLEP lying on the floor all bloody, with life not yet entirely extinct. He immediately ran out and alarmed all the neighbors. The safe was found robbed of its contents. Express riders were immediately dispatched to all of the ferries in the County to stop the egress of suspicious characters.

On an examination by the Coroner's Jury, eight wounds were found on the head of the deceased, done with an axe. The skull was broken on the crown, and some of the brains were scattered on the floor; and a blow had been inflicted on the left temple, and another on the right temple, either of which was sufficient to have caused death. The face of deceased was awfully disfigured with wounds, and the nose was broken. The mouth, throat, and nostrils were found stuffed with paper to prevent the victim from making a noise. In the course of the examination suspicion was attached to one E. C. GRIFFITHS, who was somewhat familiar in Mr. HESLEP's office; and who was the last person seen with the deceased. Just as the magistrate was about to commit him, Constable PHILLIPS came in and announced that the stolen money had been found in a carpet-bag and in the pantaloons pocket of GRIFFITHS, which were discovered in his bed in the boarding-house where he was staying. The pantaloons were all bloody. *Confronted with these evidences of his guilt, the* prisoner now acknowledged the commission of the *crime, and made a full confession of all the circum*stances, which we here append:

CONFESSION.

My name is EDWARD CRANE GRIFFITHS. I was born in Liverpool, England, in 1824. I went to Ireland when a boy, and have been at sea since I was 11 years of age. I came to California from Australia in November last. I first went to Celloc, from thence to Panama by steamer, and then came to San Francisco on the steamer *Golden Age*. Was in San Francisco since—until I came to Sonora—previous to New-Year's Day. First conceived the design of the murder last night. I asked Mr. HESLEP to loan me some money. He had a bag of money in his hand, containing gold and silver, which he had taken from a partition in his desk. He had taken out some money, and had then placed out hand upon the bag, with intention of taking it, and which he seemed to clutch tight in the hot as I fired, blood being around. I immediately picked up the axe and struck deceased with it on the temple; then struck him again with it two or three times when he was down. He continued to make a noise, and I then put the paper in his nostrils and mouth. I then took the bag and the key which he had in his hand, unlocked the safe, and took the gold out of it. I then replaced the key of the safe upon the table, blew out the light, and left the house; was occupied only five minutes in the business. I went to my room, placed the money in my carpet-bag, changed my pantaloons, and walked out. I went down to the Long Tom, and soon returned to Mr. HESLEP's office, in which time the murder had been discovered.

When I placed my hand upon the bag I had no intention to take the money, but did it in more of a joke than anything else. I said to Mr. HESLEP, you might as well lend me this. When I saw that I had killed him I took the money, for I then thought that I could make the matter no worse. The paper which I put in his mouth I got from the table. Five minutes before doing it I had no idea of committing the act.

I acknowledge this to be the whole truth, and make this confession of my own free will and accord, without any fear, threats, or compulsion from any person. This is made before the Coroner's Jury at fifteen minutes to 2 o'clock A. M., 19th January, A. D., 1855. E. C. GRIFFITHS.

An immense assemblage soon gathered, and it was decided to hang the prisoner at daylight. When the time arrived the Sheriff and his Deputies attempted to take possession of the prisoner, but without success.

The prisoner was seized on the moment he was brought forth from the building, and marched off, surrounded by armed men, to the outskirts of the town. The crowd behaved in a very cool and decided manner. Finding a suitable tree, a rope was adjusted to one of its limbs, and very soon this miserable murderer met the dishonorable end which he so richly deserved.

The following letters to his wife he wrote after his confession. Throughout the whole of the proceedings he displayed no sign of nervousness or fear; but, on the contrary, maintained perfect coolness and self-possession to the last:

SONORA, Jan. 19, 1855.

MY DEAR WIFE: Let not my fate shock or disturb you, for I die under a just sentence; and although the blow was struck in a moment of passion, I am nevertheless your now guilty but ever loving husband, E. C. G.

SONORA, Friday Morning, 9 A. M.

MY DEAREST WIFE: One hour more and I will cease to be, as if I never was; but, thank God, I feel happy under my present circumstances, in firm reliance on that God who has so long protected me. I little thought, when last we parted, that it was forever; but my hopes are firm in our meeting again in another and a better world. If my dying could but return my victim to life, what a source of happiness it would be! Pray for me, my dear MARY ANNE, and strive to forget this dreadful affair; but you may depend that, though black and bad looking, it was not premeditated. The crowd are impatiently waiting for daylight and me. So, forever farewell in this world; and that you may be happy, *is the last wish of your unfortunate and dying husband.* E. C. G.

The Los Angeles Tragedy.

We extract the following account of the late Los Angeles tragedy from the *Star*, considering it as the most reliable, just and unimpassioned:

EXECUTION OF BROWN AND ALVITRE.—Last Friday, the 12th inst., was the day appointed for the execution of BROWN and ALVITRE, but as Sheriff BARTON had received an order from Judge MURRAY staying the execution of BROWN, he proceeded at the hour designated to put the extreme penalty of the law into execution in the case of ALVITRE. As great excitement existed and loud threats made that BROWN should be hung with ALVITRE, the Sheriff considered it necessary to summon a large number of citizens to assist him in doing his duty. Many of them answered promptly to the call, but a large majority refused to interfere. Nevertheless, the Sheriff, with his usual energy, and assisted by Dr. OSBORN, under the protection of a citizens' guard, commanded by Col. SHELLEY, conducted ALVITRE to the gallows at ten minutes to 3 o'clock, P. M., who addressed the multitude in a few words, forgiving all his enemies, and asking forgiveness from all whom he had injured. At 3 o'clock the drop fell, and in consequence of the noose untying, the poor outcast fell to the ground. It was a moment of intense interest, and shouts of a rescue were heard in the immense crowd outside the prison yard. Some stones were thrown at the guard, who were well armed with rifles and revolvers to resist to the *death a rescue of the prisoner. At this moment* the guard were ready with rifles cocked and presented for any emergency, expecting every instant that a rush would be made by the rabble to force an entrance. Had such been the case, the sacrifice of life would have been terrible in the extreme, and many innocent persons' lives sacrificed by the lawless mob. Happily no serious attempt was made to prevent the execution, and the prisoner was again placed upon the scaffold, the rope readjusted, and the poor Indian was launched into eternity. The body was cut down, after hanging some twenty minutes, put in a coffin and delivered over to his friends. Instead of abating, the excitement continued to increase. After the execution of ALVITRE, and the guard had given up their arms and were discharged from duty, addresses were made to the mob, and a motion to break open the jail and take BROWN out and hang him was carried unanimously. At 4 o'clock P. M. the door of the jail yard was broken open, the Sheriff menaced, the door of the jail burst in, and the mob, shouting and yelling like incarnate devils, seized the firearms that were in the jail, and having released BROWN from his fetters, brought him forth from his prison. They then conducted him to a gate opposite the Sheriff's office, where at 5 o'clock he was hung in the most barbarous manner. We understand he requested to be hung by white men, but none came forward to perform his last and only request. Thus ended this fearful tragedy, which God grant that our citizens may never witness the like again.

The Monte Murder.

The King boys, on their trial in the Monte, were committed by Justice MARTIN for murder. Judge HAYNE granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after a legal investigation were admitted to bail by giving bonds in the sum of $5,000 each.—*Star.*

Murder of the Treasurer of Tuolumne County.

By reporters from the offices of ADAMS & Co. and WELLS, FARGO & Co., it appears that Mr. JOSEPH HESLEP, acting Treasurer of Tuolumne County, was murdered on the night of the 18th inst. The murderers entered his office on Hospital-street, and smashed his head in with an axe or hatchet. They then proceeded to rifle the safe of its contents. It was well known that the Treasurer had received $15,000 the day before, and was supposed to have nearly as much more. In their haste they left $2,500. A man by the name of GRIFFITH has been arrested, supposed to be one of the murderers. The greatest excitement prevails at Sonora, and it is thought that no other Court than that of Judge Lynch will be appealed to, to try those who may be arrested for this murder.

HANGING OF GRIFFITH.

STOCKTON, Saturday, Jan. 20—1 P. M.

SONORA, Jan. 20.—GRIFFITH was hung by Judge Lynch yesterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. He was a native of Liverpool, England, and was thirty years of age. He emigrated to California from Australia, and has left a wife in San Francisco.

More Shooting.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 16, 1855.

Quite an exciting affair occurred in this place this evening, which in all probability will result in the death of a man named MARTIN HENNESSEY.

Policeman CARTER held a warrant for HENNESSEY, and while visiting a dance house, or dancing crib, owned by WM. RANDY, discovered the gentleman himself. HENNESSEY immediately started for a run, and the officer, after warning him to stop, fired upon and mortally wounded him. Ere this reaches you, in all probability he will be dead. He was shot in the house. E. B. C.

More Indian Troubles—Five White Men Killed.

News came to Union on the 15th inst. that five white men were murdered by the Klamath Indians, near Orleans Bar, on the 12th inst. Col. BUCHANAN immediately sent a detachment of 25 U. S. troops, under the command of H. W. JUDAH, to the Bar, and also a party of volunteers from Union. Considerable difficulty is apprehended, as the Indians have sent all the squaws and children into the mountains. The names of two of the men who were murdered were WARNER and O'BRIEN, who were late residents of Sacramento.

Burning of the English Bark Caldera by Pirates.

By the arrival of the bark *Gov. E. Webster*, from Hong-Kong, we learn that the British bark *Caldera*, bound for China, was taken and burnt by the pirates off the Lee Choo Islands.

LATEST FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The San Diego *Herald* has the following very sensible remarks on Lower California:

A rumor has been current here for the past week, that the people of Lower California were about to make a demonstration to secure their independence of the Mexican confederation. As this rumor may have the effect to bring down from the upper counties a horde of cut-throats and robbers, who may consider this a fit opportunity to exercise their lawless vocations, we deem it proper to notify such persons as may be attracted to this point by the hope of plunder, that there is no sensible or sane man in the whole of Lower California who has for a moment entertained such a thought as a "Declaration of Independence." Even if the people desired it, they have not the pecuniary or physical ability to sustain an independent Government for the space of six months.

Proclamation of Melendrez.

ANTONIO MARIA MELENDREZ, who, it will be remembered, has seized the government of the State of Lower California, has issued a proclamation which we find in the San Diego *Herald*, and of which we give the following synopsis:

1. That in fifteen days at the latest, all persons must depart from the frontier, who may be guilty, or who may have been convicted of murder or robbery, committed in the neighboring State, and are here hiding.

2. The introduction of any such criminals into *this frontier, which is under my command, I most* strictly forbid. Should they however persist in going there, after this proclamation, he will have them apprehended and delivered up to proper authorities, claiming jurisdiction.

3. All owners of ranches on the high roads, are hereby made auxiliary justices, and are empowered to arrest and confine all criminals who may be found in this frontier, and shall give notice of such arrest to the Military Head-Quarters, who will act as they deem convenient.

4. All criminals who do not leave this frontier, according to the first resolution, or who may return here after being expelled, will be apprehended and treated as in resolution second.

And that this may have full effect, until some *superior authority shall command, I order that this* be published in all cities and ranches of this country.

Given under my hand, at Camp of Vigilance, near the Boundary Line, in the Ranche of Tia Juana, this 5th day of January, A. D., 1855. Signed,

ANTO. MA. MELENDREZ.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

MARRIED.

In Marion County, O. T., on the 25th ult., I. N. Lawrence, Esq., to Miss Harriet E. Millaspa.

By Rev. Mr. Pearne, Dec. 28, Mr. James B. Barnhart to Miss Martha A. Cardwell, of Corvallis.

In Linn County, on the 26th of Nov., Joseph Roberts to Elizabeth Gilmore.

In Polk County, O. T., Dec. 27, Col. J. H. Delashmutt to Mrs. Phebe Bennet.

In Linn County, O. T., Dec. 21, M. H. L. McNary to Miss Mary M. Claggett, of Marion.

In Washington County, O. T., Dec. 7, David C. Graham, Esq., to Miss Margaret M. Brickly.

Near Union City, Alameda County, Dec. 31, Mr. Samuel J. Marston to Miss Abba M. Griffin.

Also, at the same time and place, Hon. Noble Hamilton to Miss Delana L. Marston.

In San Francisco, Jan. 15, by Rev. Frederic Bust, Mr. John Green to Mrs. Amanda J. Nichols.

In Stockton, Dec. 14, by Rev. Mr. Saxton, Matthew A. Williams to Miss Lydia R. Bourland, both of Arkansas.

In Sonora, Dec. 3, by Rev. S. S. Harmon, Mr. Samuel T. Pike, formerly of Eastport, Maine, to Miss Genett Simpson, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Georgetown, Jan. 7, by Rev. J. Sharp, J. M. Elson to Miss Mary Bessicar.

In San Francisco, Jan. 10, by Rt. Rev. W. I. Kipp, George N. Shaw to Mrs. S. A. Ricketts, both of that city.

In San Francisco, Jan. 10, by Bishop Kipp, Capt. Isaac N. Barnes to Mrs. Maria Davy, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

At French Ravine, Sierra County, Jan. 4, by William Patterson, Mr. John P. Durrett to Miss R. C. Kelly.

In San Francisco, Jan. 16, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Henry Carlton, Jr., of the firm of Wm. T. Coleman & Co., to Miss Kate A. Holmes, daughter of Dr. S. R. Harris, formerly of New-York.

In San Francisco, Jan. 10, by Bishop Kipp, Capt. Isaac N. Barnes to Mrs. Maria Davy, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

In San Francisco, Jan. 31, by Justice Orrin Bailey, Mr. Jacob Freeman and Miss Elizabeth Pipes, all of San Francisco.

At Wither Creek, Jan. 14, Mr. Duvall D. Phillips, of Iowa Hill, to Mrs. Mary McCloud, of the former place.

DIED.

In Belmont, Pulgas, Jan. 11, Julia, infant daughter of H. and M. Fleckner, aged 3 months and 8 days.

In Yamhill County, O. T., Dec. 3, Samuel Crawford, aged 7 years and 6 months.

In Olympia, Washington Territory, of consumption, Dec. 4, F. Knatt, aged 34 years.

In Columbia, Tuolumne County, Dec. 30, George A. Cawsert, aged 22 years.

In Stockton, Jan. 12, Mrs. Mary C. Whiting, aged 22 years and 3 months, wife of Jasper S. Whiting, and daughter of Hon. James B. Calhoun, of Portland, Me.

At Last Chance, near Michigan Bluff, Placer County, Jan. 3, Richard Corey, aged 23 years, formerly of Lucas County, Ohio.

In Honolulu, Dec. 12, Mrs. Jane, wife of Israel Kashow, aged 22 years. She was a native of North Wales, Eng., but late resident of San Francisco.

In North Yamhill, Yamhill County, Oct. 24, Mrs. Elizabeth O. Dodson, aged 40 years, a native of Virginia.

In North Yamhill, Yamhill County, Dec. 7, Mr. Hiram Buckingham, aged 36 years.

In San Francisco, Jan. 16, after a lingering and painful sickness, Geo. W. Tice, formerly of New-York City, in the 24th year of his age.

At Pine Grove, Sierra County, Jan. 3, Fred. Willet, formerly of Philadelphia, aged about 25 years.

In Los Angeles, Jan. 5, John Foster, formerly a member of the Los Angeles Rangers.

In San Francisco, on Friday evening, 19th inst., Mr. John A. Crane, aged 21 years, formerly of Massachusetts.

On board the bark *Isabellita Hyne*, Nov. 23, of dysentery, Adam Hepburne, seaman, of Newbury, Scotland.

On board the same vessel, Dec. 5, of fever, Joshua C. Cresseland, second officer, a native of Rotherham, County of York, England.

In Marysville, Jan. 17, Mr. Benjamin Colbourn, aged 42 years, late of Canton, Louis County, Mo.

On Rush Creek, near Nevada, Jan. 12, Edward K. Steward, of Noble County, Ohio.

Weekly Commercial Summary.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1855.

Since the sailing of the steamer of the 16th, business has been remarkably depressed. The country *demand has been extremely light, and very few articles* have been sought for at the hands of the importers. The jobbers requiring but little, have bought sparingly, there being no inducement to purchase beyond the calls of a limited trade. In one or two articles, the stocks of which are light, there have been improved figures, but the tendency of most articles has been downward. Flour and grain have been very dull, and large lots could not be sold at the figures of the preceding fortnight. The weather continues clear and cool, and very unlike that which in most desired at this season. We have had few important arrivals during the week.

FLOUR—No sales of either Richmond or Chili have been reported from first hands. Of the former, jobbing sales comprise about 600 bbls. at $15 50 ⅌ bbl., and of the latter, repacked, 1,300 qr. sks. at $11 50 ⅌ 200 lbs. About 9,000 qr. sks. domestic ground have been sold by jobbers at figures within the range of $9@$12 ⅌ 200 lbs., the latter being an extreme figure. Of Ashley's selfrising, sales embrace 5,000 qr. sks. at $13 50 ⅌ 200 lbs.

SUGAR—There has been considerable activity, and prices for both raw and refined have advanced. The stock of crushed is very light. We note sales of 292 bbls. crushed to arrive in thirty days at 15¾c.; 100 do. do. from second hands at 13c.; 100 do. do. do. at 13¼c.; 125 do. do. do. at 10c.; 100 mats No. 2 China at 6c.; 10,000 lbs. sweated No. 1 do. at 10½c.; 100 mats Manila No. 1 at 10½c.; 190,000 lbs. China No. 1 at 10½c.; 115,000 do. do. do. in three parcels at 11c.; 20,000 do. do. do. jobbing at 11½c.; 25,000 do. do. do. at 11½c.; 95 half bbls. Batavia brown on private terms; 6,000 lbs. Manzanillo at 12c. ⅌ lb., and extraction 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 10¼c.@10½c.; and 100 half do. do. do. at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. The *George E. Webster* brought 26,000 lbs. Chinese.

SYRUP—Seth Adams, in 6 gallon kegs, jobs at 91 ⅌ gallon. No sales from first hands.

COFFEE—The parcel of Central American, 35,500 lbs. by the *Forward* was taken by a manufacturer of ground Coffee on private terms, understood to be about 14¼c. ⅌ lb. Sales of Rio embrace about 60,000 lbs., in lots, at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. The *Isabellita Hyne* brings from Manilla 1,800 picals—about 150,300 lbs.

SALT—Sale of 1,800 bags (12 lbs. each) Table salt at $7 ⅌ bag.

CANDLES—Sale of 100 boxes Sperm, to arrive, at 22½c. ⅌ lb. There is no change in Adamantine. Market dull.

SOAP—A parcel of 400 boxes common brown sold at 6½c. ⅌ lb., and 500 do. Hill's No. 1, at 5c. ⅌ lb.

MUSTARD—Sale of 300 dozen ground, in ½ lb. glass, at $1 37½ ⅌ dozen.

CASE GOODS—Quite a speculative movement took place last week in Oysters, and some 2,000 dozen were bought up at $7 50@$8 ⅌ dozen. There have since been jobbing sales of Kennedy's at $10 ⅌ dozen. An invoice of 400 cases assorted Pie Fruits, Pickles and Preserves sold to arrive at 35 ⅌ cent. advance on home cost, and another consisting of 120 dozen Irish Peaches, 60 doz. fresh Quinces, 50 doz. fresh apples, 50 doz. strawberries, 100 doz. Tomato Catsup, 100 doz. Baltimore Oysters, and 120 doz. assorted Pie Fruits, sold to arrive, at about cost and charges. Sale to-day of 200 doz. Honey, in 2-⅌ cans, at $3 ⅌ doz.

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CANADA.

Public Opinion on the Recent Ministerial Changes—The Trade of 1854—The Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

During the last ten days, the public mind has been occupied with speculations as to the probable effect of the recent important change in the Lower Canadian section of the Cabinet, on the stability of the Ministry. Looking at the merely personal characteristics of the three retiring Ministers and their successors, it would be difficult to say whether the country has lost or gained by the change, for, leaving Mr. MORIN out of view, not one of the other five is qualified by gifts of intellect, oratorical powers, or moral standing, to be entrusted with a prominent position in guiding the destinies of two millions of intelligent, enterprising men. In another point of view, however, the change is of greater importance. Till now, the fact that half of the members of the Cabinet were at least nominally Liberals, has had the effect of smothering the public indignation in Upper Canada at the Tories, a small faction in the country, having smuggled themselves into office *during the September ministerial* crisis. But not content with having a share in the administration of affairs, Sir ALLAN and his confreres have now taken a large step towards making the Lower Canadian section of the Cabinet Tory as well as the Upper Canadian. How the Reformers of Upper Canada can be persuaded to stand this, it is difficult to imagine. That, as a matter of fact, they will not stand it, may be inferred from the tone assumed by the whole Liberal Press in reference to the recent change. It seems a miracle that in the year of grace 1855, stubborn retrogrades like Sir ALLAN MACNAB and Hon. W. CAYLEY should be the leaders of the go-ahead people of Canada, who left them and their old fogy *ideas far behind many years ago; but that, not con*tent with being permitted to hold a spoke of the wheel, they should proceed to fill every office of trust with old fogies like themselves, is more than can be tolerated. In assuming as their colleagues CAUCHON, CARTIER, and LEMIEUX, they have signed their own death-warrant, if indeed they had not done so before by their deceit, which is fast coming to light in regard to their professed "secularization" of the clergy reserves.

The circumstances which furnished occasion for these Ministerial changes were the retirement from active life, on account of age and infirmities, of Judge ROLLAND, and the death of Judge PARENT, (also of the first Speaker of the first Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.) One of the vacant Judgeships was given to Mr. BADELEY, a gentleman generally esteemed and probably worthy of the honor; the only objection to his appointment being the impropriety of the Tories, representing not a sixth of the population, taking advantage of their accidental tenure of office to fill all vacancies that may occur with their political friends and with them alone; if found fault with, therefore, at all, it is only on account of its being one of a series of similar partisan acts. The other vacant Judgeship was given to Hon. Mr. MORIN, who has for a very lengthened period been one of the most prominent men among Lower Canadian politicians, and who, since the elevation of Sir L. H. LAFONTAINE to the Bench, has been recognized in the House as the leader of the French members, succeeding till last *session, which marked the rise of the Rouge party,* in keeping them together with wonderful unanimity. *The quiet of judicial life may be a gain to* Mr. MORIN, but the Government will soon find that his retirement has shorn them of a considerable portion of their strength. Few, I believe, have ever given Mr. MORIN credit for any extraordinary abilities. *As a speaker, he is scarcely above* mediocrity, even when using his native language, and any attempt he made to express his ideas in English was generally a failure. But on the other hand, his gentlemanly courtesy of manner, his dignified bearing, his mild, benevolent aspect, his possession of the *tout ensemble* of a French *gentilhomme* of the old school, insured for him universal *respect, drew to him friends, and conciliated ene*mies, if he ever made any, which is doubtful. I happened to be spectator this Winter in Quebec of a little incident characteristic of the man. On a cold stormy day, with the thermometer near zero, I *saw him accosted in St. Louis-street by three in*dividuals, apparently comfortable farmers, all of whom in honor of the great man whom they addressed, took off their caps as they spoke to him. Not to be behind in politeness, Mr. MORIN uncovered his head also, and after I had passed some distance the group still stood bareheaded in the pelting storm! There was an excess of politeness here, according to English or American ideas, but the picture was far from being an unpleasing one. Such is Mr. MORIN. Who is his successor? One fond of accurately descriptive, though forcible terms, would say that Mr. CAUCHON, now Her Majesty's Chief Commissioner of Public Lands, and entitled to put Honorable before his name, is a mere windbag, and nothing else. As a speaker, he tears a passion to rags, in a style that has more of the ludicrous than impressive about it. As a politician, he is ultra conservative, and a mere tool of the *priests, by whom it is said he was educated. He* is an editor, withal, (not a favorable specimen of the craft,) or rather was so until his elevation to the office of Premier of Lower Canada. A sentence or two from his rhodomontade valedictory to the *Journal de Quebec*, which he gives up now that he has "*arrived in port*," *will be sufficient to illustrate* Mr. CAUCHON's *calibre*:

"In thy care, adieu my Journal! Thou knowest what I owe thee! I leave thee with tears in my eyes; thou! *hast been my life, my strength, and my joy*; to thee I have confided my affections, my griefs, and *far too much of my bad temper*. Thou hast carried my thoughts in all directions, and when they complained of the slowness of thy flight, thou hast commended the steam that it should give them rapidity. But if I go away, at least thou wilt not be able to accuse me of leaving thee an orphan. At thy commencement thou didst but count 277 subscribers, and to-day thou givest 2,000 subscribers intellectual food. Who knows if thou wilt not be that oasis in the desert, where the traveler, fatigued, perhaps wounded, &c., &c."

I presume that is a sufficient sample of Mr. CAUCHON's valedictory.

Probably on the principle of wishing to have a general turn-up at once, Mr. MORIN's retirement from the Cabinet was accompanied by that of two of his colleagues. Mr. CHAUVEAU, as Provincial Secretary, gives place to Mr. CARTIER. Mr. [illegible]

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FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Crescent City*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., commanding, left New-Orleans on the 5th, and arrived at Havana on the evening of the 7th inst. On the 8th, after landing mails and passengers, she left Havana at 4 P. M., and arrived at Sandy Hook at 7 P. M. of the 13th inst. She experienced strong gales from the north-*east during three days of the passage from Havana.* She brings 42 passengers and a cargo of cotton, tobacco, pork, merchandise, &c.

The *Colosso*, an English screw-ship-of-the-line, of 80 guns, and the *Bouscuen*, 74, also English, were at Havana when the *Crescent City* arrived.

An English sloop-of-war arrived at Havana on the morning of the 9th inst. Name not known.

The Purser of the *Crescent City* obliges us with early papers and news.

Arrests of Distinguished Citizens—Polly Overshoots the Mark—Is it our new Consul? &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

For the last three days, the authorities have been occupied—making arrests; which have embraced some of the best men of the country, Spanish and Creoles. The consequence has been intense excitement in our city, and a

CAPT. GIBSON'S CASE.

His Explanation of the Bogus Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1855.

To the Honorable Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In my last communication to you, under date of January 27, 1855, I replied to the charge of having abstracted a certain paper from the State Department, preferred by the Secretary of State, in a letter transmitted to Congress. Since that letter was made public, I have been the subject of attack in a public journal professing to have the interests of the Secretary of State at heart. That attack was made upon grounds quite distinct from those which were the subject of my last letter. Misstatements have been made by the Secretary or his friends to refute my statements, or to withdraw the attention to which they related. Had I expected justice at the hands of Secretary MARCY, I should have been disappointed at this result; but looking for nothing from that quarter favorable to myself or my cause, I am far from any feeling of the kind.

I shall now disclose the character of the letter put forth by the Dutch Government, as one having been sent by me to the Governor General of Netherlands India. In my previous communication to you, I referred to that letter as of great importance to my cause, in making evident the recklessness and bad faith of the Netherlands India Government in their hostility to me. I assured you that, far from desiring its destruction, I considered that it should have a prominent place among the proofs that sustain my claims upon the Government. I shall now make good these assertions, in a manner which I doubt not will be entirely satisfactory to you.

The letter of the 25th of February, I declare to be a false and spurious fabrication. I deny utterly having written or sent it. It may seem strange that the Dutch Colonial Government should be under so severe a charge; but surprise in this respect will vanish before the history of the perfidies that have contributed to establish and enlarge the power of the Dutch in the East. It is true that no WARREN HASTINGS has turned the eyes of the world upon the history of the Netherlands India Government. But the means by which civilized men inspired by avarice accomplish the subjection of vast and powerful races of valiant but less enlightened men, are in all countries, in all ages the same. The same system of treachery that has ensnared the Malay and the Japanese is ready to be employed against any European and American who excites the apprehension of the Netherlands India authorities.

On the 18th of February, 1852, I addressed a memorial to the Governor General of Netherlands India, of a very different character from that put forth by the Dutch Minister under date of February 25. The nature, history and attendant circumstances of this memorial will throw light upon the true character of the spurious letter. I shall, therefore, proceed to give them fully.

At the age of twenty-nine—a time of life, when insensibility to the horrors of a loathsome imprisonment, and the fear of death upon the scaffold, is not a characteristic trait—I found myself a prisoner at Batavia, confronted by the whole power of the Dutch Government, and as my friends assured me, I had reason to believe, a doomed victim. I stood alone in the world. The few friends who would have served me, were attracted by sympathy with my sufferings alone—besides this they were powerless. The only representatives of my country at command was Mr. REED, the Commercial Agent at Batavia, who left for the United States a few days after my arrival at Batavia as a prisoner, and Mr. E. W. CRAMERUS, who performed the duties of Commercial Agent in the absence of Mr. REED. On my first arrival at Batavia, Mr. REED, knowing nothing of my case, had expressed himself in harsh terms against me, declaring that I ought to be hanged at once. (See despatch Com. G. A. MAGRUDER, to Navy Department, 8th December, 1852.) Though subsequently he apologized for this language, yet an injury had been done to my cause, that it was out of his power to remedy. For two weeks, prior to my arrival at Batavia, until the 21st of February, I lay, first in the hold of a guard ship, and afterwards in a close, damp cell, in the Stadt prison of Batavia, stained with the blood of a political prisoner, a young man like myself, who had long lain neglected, suspected of crime, though not condemned, until his reason forsook him, and he died of self-slaughter. I was the next occupant of the cell, after him, and his blood upon the rude platform, whereon I had to seek repose, filled me with forebodings of my own fate. Another prisoner in an adjoining cell, maddened by imprisonment and the pestilential air of the dungeon, raved day and night in my hearing. I trembled for my own reason, and more still for my men, who were within the same prison with myself.

In this juncture, my friends assured me, on the one hand, that my death was certain, unless I made some concession to the pride of the Government, and that on the other hand, my liberation would surely result from an appearance of submission, which they assured me, the Government was only waiting to receive, in order to set me free.

To convey an idea of what was thought of my situation, I will quote the language of a letter addressed to me by W. W. SHAW, Esq., acting United States Consul at Singapore. He says:

Let me venture to give you a small bit of advice, which is this: leave no means untried, however it may annoy you to be humble, but first seek to get your liberty, as well as that of your men, as health is the first point to be gained, and a residence in such a place will affect your health hereafter, though it may not at present. You are in the hands of the Philistines, and the sooner you can get out in an honorable and upright way, the better for yourself and all concerned.

Under these circumstances, at the solicitation of Mr. CRAMERUS, and acting by his advice, I wrote a long communication to the Governor General on the subject of my imprisonment. I have in my possession no other copy of this letter than the one furnished me officially by Mr. CRAMERUS, which I give as communicated to me. It will be observed that only the opening and concluding paragraphs of this letter are copied in full, and that the rest of the copy, being the narrative portion, is made up of notes, which are substantially all the points of that portion of the memorial:

WELTEVREDEN PRISON, BATAVIA, Feb. 18, 1852.

To His Excellency, Mr. A. F. Duymaer Van Twist, Governor General of N. India, &c., &c., &c.

SIR: I the undersigned, accused of hostile intentions, in connection with the Sultan of Djambi, against your Excellency's Government, beg to submit for your consideration, the following statement relative to my past life; and to call your attention to certain immediate occurrences in order to show forth, that whatever may have appeared against me, to cause my arrest at Palembang, that still I have done nothing, as the result of any premeditated evil intention against the peace or sovereignty of this country.

SLIGHT OUTLINE OF EARLY HISTORY.

Removal to New-York in 1836. California speculations in 1849. Spanish connection, Central America, Chevalier Gomez acquaintanceship and consulship for Guatemala.

Bought *Flirt* to sell to Gen. Carrera. Induced to go to Brazil to sell schooner. Capt. E. C. Townsend, his incapacity and ultimate dismissal at Cape de Verde Islands.

Jacob Hoffman, master of *Flirt* from Porto Praya to Coast of Brazil. I, myself, always the actual captain on board.

Quarrel between Hoffman and Rogers the first mate.

Detention at Maceio in consequence. Shipped Mr. C. M. Graham at Maceio, formerly of *Swordfish.*

Stay at Pernambuco; afterwards sent to save a wreck by Consul Gordon.

Wreck off Cape St. Roque; could render no assistance.

Steered for the East Indies; stopping at Tristan d'Acunha.

Acquaintance of Minto; officers going to Palembang.

Finally tempted to go to Palembang in company with bark *Jane*, Capt. Valberg. Previous intention of turning back to Batavia.

Col. De Brauw and festivities at Palembang.

First heard of Djambi at the house of Pangyrang Soliman Ali.

Mr. Graham's mind excited by accounts of Djambi.

Only heard of Mr. G.'s intention of going 24 hours before he left.

Was not cordial with Mr. Graham. He expected to leave me at Singapore.

I often spoke of a general adventure throughout the Archipelago; to Papua, Lingen, Wetter, and other lands in an open manner.

Was daily visited by officers of garrison at Palembang, and natives together.

Was certainly very boastful in my language at Palembang.

Was playing instead of plotting.

Not one dollar spent for arms or ammunition.

Letter (to Sultan of Djambi) was first suggested as a pass for Mr. Graham.

Addressed in a general manner to all Malay Chiefs in the North of Sumatra.

Dictated to Klagan Lanang, (my Malay Secretary,) a mere recommendation of Mr. Graham.

Graham was unprovided with presents, or even necessary funds.

My indiscretions was such as to be gone all the evening when letter to Sultan of Djambi was written, to a Chinese wedding.

Returned (from wedding) far in excited from ignorant talk of the Chinese beverage called "Samsu," "an excellent toddy."

Signed without paying attention to, nor being able to know contents of a letter, understanding it to be a pass for the mate.

Could never have trusted a letter of moment to an entire stranger; and that one a Malay (servant).

[illegible] and [illegible] Malay servants, have both been in the service of Resident de Brauw, (Governor of Palembang, as private police.)

I believe the whole matter to have been planned by the Secretary and those treacherous servants, and to have been reported to Resident (de Brauw) several hours before Graham left (the *Flirt*).

I do not wish to write wholly in the spirit of self vindication, but rather as confessing sincerely, much imprudence of deportment and speech, though in no wise attended with a malicious contemplation of hostilities against the Netherlands Indian Government.

The accompanying papers and documents will, I think, afford some further clue to my general history and character; and will manifest, that while my poetic imagination might lead me into many excesses not approved of by the matter-of-fact opinions of the world, yet still I am not of a nature to plot treasonable designs, much less to execute them.

Now by the promptness and vigor of the Netherlands Indian Government, its moral power has been fully sustained in the eyes of the natives of Palembang by my arrest; and has also thereby been very effectually forced upon my own convictions, hence I now hope to realize its forbearance for whatever indiscretions I may have committed against the majesty of its laws.

On the 20th February this letter was sent to the Governor General together with seventeen packages of documents referred to in it, and containing my private papers. On the 21st February I was released from imprisonment, and again arrested and imprisoned on the afternoon of the 24th, and remained in prison from that time until my final escape.

Before bringing forward the proofs, that incontestibly establish the nature of my communication to the Governor-General, as above stated, I must bring to notice the letter of the 25th February, 1852, which first made its appearance accompanying the despatch of Mr. VAN HALL, just one year afterwards, February 25th, 1853. The following is a copy:

May it please your Excellency, I once more take the liberty of addressing you in relation to my case; and I now desire to do so without any feeling of attempt at defence, but rather to throw myself wholly upon your Excellency's clemency, and that of your Government.

I am at the moment at liberty, but expecting incarceration at any time. I must say that I feel this state of uncertainty to be a severe punishment. I know, and avow most respectfully, that I have allowed my fancy and my vanity to get the better of my judgment, much of the time during my stay within the jurisdiction of Netherlands India. I remember to have indulged in bravadoes that I would become a potentate in the East, and this to Europeans and natives who, I cannot suppose, attached any importance to what I said then as a vainglorious boast; but I must ever add in extenuation, that this was after a plentiful indulgence in wine.

I have been too often led away in my life, by some high-colored, romantic idea; but, as I said at the commencement, I write not for defence on the occasion, but to avow that I committed great errors in a too free way of speaking with natives, and ultimately in allowing my mate to depart into the interior, and in signing a letter addressed to a native chief in the Malay character, without sufficiently examining or endeavoring to know its inflammatory contents. I acknowledge the serious fault of sending a communication, of whatever nature, to such a personage, and allowing the mate of my vessel to leave to penetrate into the interior, without acquainting the authorities. I cannot remember more particulars than I have given in previous statements; and I now crave your Excellency's consideration of all the facts, and then dispose of me as your leniency shall dictate. I make no defence, but only pray for a speedy judgment, hoping that there will be found a sufficiency of extenuating circumstances to mitigate the sentence I may strictly deserve.

It is not pretended by the Dutch Minister that I ever wrote but two communications to the Governor-General—the first, a statement of my previous conduct, and the other and the last, an application for a stay of proceedings in my case. Mr. VAN HALL says, in his dispatch to Mr. BELMONT, of Feb. 25, 1853, on this subject: (H. Ex. doc. No. 16, p. 25.)

In the meanwhile, under date of Feb. 25, while he was at liberty, Mr. GIBSON, under the impression that he would again be incarcerated, wrote to the Governor-General the letter of which a copy accompanies this, in which he implores his clemency, acknowledges the imprudence of his actions, and asks for an immediate trial, in the hope that extenuating circumstances would cause a mitigation of the punishment which, strictly speaking, he might have deserved. On the following day he again addressed himself to the Governor-General, supplicating him to use the powers with which that high functionary is invested, in his behalf, in order to stay all further proceedings.

Now there are two points in which Mr. VAN HALL and myself agree, namely: that I made two communications to the Governor-General, and that the last in order of time was a mere supplication to stay all proceedings. We differ in regard to the time when the first letter was written, and as to what it contained. If, then, I can establish by incontrovertible proofs that the letter sent bore the date and contained the matter stated by me, and also that no letter such as that dated Feb. 25 could have been written or sent, it must be concluded that the Dutch have suppressed the true letter and have foisted a spurious one upon our Government. This proof I shall attempt.

That the Netherlands India Government are capable of such an act of treachery is sufficiently established by the fact, proved by the records of my trial, deposited in the State Department, showing that the letter which was the foundation of the charge of high treason preferred against me was written by the dictation of spies of the Government, employed to entrap me in a criminal accusation. (H. Ex. doc. No. 16, pp. 108–109.)

The first proof I shall offer to support my statement of what my first letter to the Governor-General contained, is negative merely. Mr. BELMONT in a dispatch to Mr. VAN HALL, dated Jan. 4, 1854, (H. Ex. doc. 16, page 18,) says, referring to an understanding with the Netherlands, India, authorities to return certain evidences and papers submitted by me to the Governor-General: "In accordance with this positive understanding, Mr GIBSON sent, on or about the 20th of February, 1852, a statement to the Governor-General of Netherlands India, accompanied by seventeen packages of papers, marked A to Q, together with the log of the *Flirt.*" The object of this dispatch was to obtain the return of these papers. After communicating with the N. I. Government, Mr. VAN HALL returns a reply promising to deliver up the papers, but not denying the statements of Mr. BELMONT in regard to the statement sent. Now the date of sending this statement agrees with the date of my communication, and a careful examination of Mr. BELMONT's dispatch will show that Mr. VAN HALL was under the necessity of denying Mr. BELMONT's statements if untrue.

The original from which I have above copied the letter of the 18th of February, is contained in a package of papers transmitted by Mr. CRAMERUS under his official seal. This package, with the evidence of its authenticity, I shall take great pleasure in submitting to your inspection. The State Department received a package from Mr. CRAMERUS in my case, containing important papers certified in a manner precisely similar to that of the package in question; indeed, I have no doubt that the papers in question will be considered as authenticated in the most ample manner, by the State Department.

Commander MAGRUDER refers to my letter to the Governor-General, in a communication addressed to the Governor-General in my behalf, dated July 12, 1852. He says that the letter contained a narrative of my life; he also says, in reference to the frankness and candor manifested in this narration, that it ought "to entitle" me "to a prompt and triumphant acquittal." This letter of Commander MAGRUDER was communicated to the Navy Department Dec. 8, 1852, and transmitted by the Secretary of the Navy to the State Department. Commander MAGRUDER cannot have referred to the letter of the 25th of February, for that can in no sense be said to contain a *narrative.* The decided approbation bestowed upon this narrative, renders it quite clear that he alluded to a very different paper from that of the 25th of February.

Captain BASSETT, Commander of the American ship *Daniel Sharp*, late of the *Rambler*, in a communication prepared for the State Department, and verified by his oath, says:

"I saw Mr. GIBSON frequently at the prison of Weltevreden during a stay of a few weeks at Batavia. I understood that he had been recommended by Mr. ALFRED REED, U. S. Commercial Agent at Batavia, and Mr. E. W. CRAMERUS, the acting agent after Mr. REED's departure for the United States, and by his counsel and his friends generally, to address a memorial to the Governor General in which, though denying the charge of "high treason," he should admit the imprudence of manner or language he might have fallen into, in consequence of his ignorance of the country, and throw himself upon the good offices of the Governor General to stay the proceedings of justice, and allow him to depart with his vessel. It was believed by those counsellors of Mr. GIBSON that the Governor General was anxious for an excuse to make a good disposition of the affair. In consequence of this, Mr. GIBSON addressed a memorial to the Governor General of Netherlands India, accompanied by many numbers of which I was cognizant."

This memorial with the accompanying vouchers are clearly those referred to by Mr. BELMONT in his letter to Mr. VAN HALL of Jan. 4, 1854, as having been sent Feb. 20, 1852.

The foregoing evidence sufficiently proves that a communication embracing a narrative of facts was submitted to the Governor General on or about February 20, 1852, and that its character was such as to receive the approbation of all the persons, official and unofficial, who had the opportunity of inspecting it.

This paper has been wholly suppressed by the Dutch Government, and in its place an entirely different paper put forth.

Let us now consider the claims of the letter of the 25th February to credence. It purports to have been written while I was at liberty and expecting incarceration momentarily. So Mr. VAN HALL states in his dispatch to Mr. BELMONT of Feb. 25, 1854, and so the letter in terms states. Now, as I have already stated, I was liberated from confinement on the 21st February, as shown by the order of discharge in CRAMERUS's papers, and returned to prison on the 24th, so that on the 25th, the day when the note bears date, and when Mr. VAN HALL states it was written, I was actually in prison. This circumstance strikes a death blow at the genuineness of the letter, and I shall establish it by incontestible proofs.

Mr. VAN HALL agrees that I was liberated on the 21st, (H. Ex. doc. 16, page 25;) but he says that the order for my reincarceration was made Feb. 27. This is incorrect. That order was made Feb. 23, as appears by the copy of the order certified by Mr. CRAMERUS and by the sworn interpreter of the Court of Justice of Batavia—while I have in my possession the original order served upon me on entering prison. The CRAMERUS papers also contain an autograph letter of Mr. CRAMERUS, dated Feb. 25, 1852, and referring to the fact that I was in prison on that day. Mr. VAN HALL himself contradicts the statement of the order of rearrest being made Feb. 27. He says, in a subsequent dispatch to Mr. BELMONT of June 20, 1854, that the warrant of rearrest was issued two days subsequent to my liberation. (H. Ex. doc. 16, page 96.) This statement agrees with my own—that I was rearrested on the 24th. Now, it is singular that the first dispatch from Mr. VAN HALL—when it was necessary to show that I was at liberty on the 25th, in order to give plausibility to the letter of the 25th, asserting that fact—fixes the period of my arrest three days subsequent to the time when, according to his subsequent letter, I was rearrested, and this without any apparent excuse for the wholly unauthorized statement that the latter event took place on the 27th. Now, by examining the papers transmitted by Mr. VAN HALL to Mr. BELMONT, it will be found that although he communicated the order of liberation under date Feb. 21, he omits to send the order of rearrest. Had the latter paper been transmitted, the false statement as to its date would have appeared. Its omission can only be accounted for, then, on the ground of a studied intention to withhold the true date of the order of rearrest, for fear of its conflicting with the letter of the 25th. It is not possible to attribute these circumstances to accident merely, for they have a bearing so immediate and obvious upon the genuineness of the letter of the 25th February, that it was impossible for Mr. VAN HALL to have penned his dispatch without having his attention particularly attracted to these dates. At the time the papers accompanying Mr. VAN HALL's first dispatch were sent, it was not known to the Dutch Government that our Commercial Agent at Batavia had forwarded copies of many of these proceedings to this country; yet this fortunate circumstance has supplied me with the means of detecting the misstatement of Mr. VAN HALL.

The date of this letter, and the fact of its being sent on the 25th has been too often reiterated and insisted upon to admit at this time, any suggestion of mistake; such a suggestion would only tend to cast additional suspicion upon the letter itself. The letter states the fact of my being at liberty in the most circumstantial manner. That I was not then at liberty, has been shown; the conclusion is inevitable that there is something inherently wrong in the history of this letter of the 25th of February.

Laying the two letters of the 18th and 25th side by side, and the first impression is that they are written by two different persons. The first is capable of being explained and understood; the latter is incomprehensible. There is evidently an attempt to copy my style in the latter; but this could be easily done, or at least, a good caricature could have been made from the ample materials furnished to the Dutch by my private journals and manuscripts.

The author of the letter of the 25th did not understand the meaning of the letter of the 18th, and while the intention of the former was to preserve the general idea of the latter, under a more specific form of statement, it has lost its entire spirit and meaning. The letter of the 25th must be considered a false interpretation of the letter of the 18th; such a conclusion involves the consequence that I was not the author of the letter of the 25th, therefore to establish it, must be my aim.

Had the same person written both letters, he would have been more likely to have varied the form of expression, while retaining the idea, than to have done the contrary, as in the case of the letter of the 25th.

Independent of the concession that I signed the letter to the Sultan of Djambi without "sufficiently scrutinizing its contents," the only acknowledgment of imprudence is conveyed in the following language: "The accompanying papers and documents will, I think, afford some further clue to my general history and character, and will manifest that while my poetic imagination might lead me into many excesses not approved of by the matter-of-fact opinions of the world; yet still I am not of a nature to plot treasonable designs, much less to execute them." An examination of the last paragraph in regard to what is said of sustaining the majesty of the Dutch laws, will satisfy an American, though it would not be observed by a Dutchman that there was some lack of seriousness in the confession conveyed in the paragraph above quoted.

At the hazard of being tedious, I must allude to those poetic imaginations. They will be intelligible to Americans; they are with us the staple of daily talk and frequent reflection, whether of a philosophic or poetic kind; in Netherlands India they are incomprehensible,—as such, mysterious,—as mysteries naturally inimical to the existence of arbitrary political power.

I entered the East with a feeling of awe for its history, its past renown, and its prostrate grandeur. I found there a people who impressed me with the idea that they were the Sclavi of Asia, and occupying the same position in relation to the Teutonic race in the East that Sclave and Teuton maintain in the West. Without battle or bloodshed, and without a history to mark their footsteps, the Malay races have spread from Polynesia to Sumatra, and from Sumatra over Borneo, and the greater part of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. These races have supplanted the aboriginal races among whom they came; their language, the native languages; and their religion, the native religion. I found them tractable, infused with an expansive spirit, and capable of assimilating with the advantages of education to our civilization. I felt that there was a destiny in store for the Malay races, and ventured to express this idea, not only to the intelligent Dutchman with whom I became acquainted, but with the more intelligent Malays. With the latter I talked of the advantages of our civilization, and of the elevation of the Malay masses by education and an improved economy. I did not suppose it was an offence against the Dutch Government to speak of a great race spreading over these vast seas, and of its one day becoming a power among civilized men.

These fearful realities for the Dutch are the poetic imaginations of my letter of the 18th, and it is fortunate for the liberation of the Eastern nations from Dutch dominion, that they can now become intelligible to the authorities of Netherlands India as more than the ravings of an unsubdued imagination. To brave such an authority, we must, like the ancient inhabitants of Holland, not only dyke out the great sea of ideas and fancies pressing human intellect on every side, but must pump out of that all-defended region, whatever of fluidity or impressibility it may chance to enclose.

This is the spirit of the letter of the 18th: compare it with that of the 25th. The letter is a poor, weak, meaningless rehash of the expressions contained in the former, without any appreciation whatever of its meaning and spirit. We are asked to believe that the same person wrote both, with an interval of only seven days between. The former and more spirited of the two, while in prison, without any expectation of release. The latter and abject one, while at liberty, though expecting incarceration.

The letter of the 18th, it would not do for the Dutch to produce against me. In the first place, it was written while actually in prison, and would, therefore, be subject to the suspicion of having been extorted. In the second place, it breathed too much of the heroic, while the aim of the Dutch was to represent me as a weak impostor, and thus destroy the impression which it was supposed I had made on the impressible Malay mind.

To obviate these difficulties, and destroy my hold upon the minds of the natives, and the sympathy of my countrymen, this letter of the 25th was written, as I charge, by the procurement of the Netherlands India Government. [illegible] that letter. Through all my sufferings, my spirit never failed me so far as to be capable of writing that letter. I am charged with being contemptuous and stubborn, and a few days after with a craven spirit. I have annexed to this, a letter written by me, about this time to Mr. SHAW, the acting United States Consul at Singapore, as exhibiting the feelings that occupied my mind at this time, and the depressing circumstances that then weighed upon me. This letter is on file at the Navy Department. (See dispatches of Commodore AULICK.)

Considering the position I occupied on the 25th February, 1852, it is impossible to believe that I could have written the full confession of crime that purports to be made in the letter of that date. Such a confession is inconsistent with the entire proceedings, both before and after that day. Fourteen months from this were consumed ere my trial. Three times I was acquitted after it is alleged that I fully confessed the guilt laid to my charge. Had such a confession been made, it would have received a prominent place among the proceedings in my case; yet though there are allusions to my memorial of the 18th, no mention is made of this letter. The State Department is in possession of the documents relating to my trial, in which the evidences upon which my final condemnation proceeded, are minutely and carefully stated, yet nowhere among them appears any suggestion that there was a confession of guilt on my part. Although volumes of testimony were taken, detailing often the most trivial conversations that took place between myself and others, although every expression contained in my journals, letters, and other manuscripts, capable of being applied in a manner unfavorable to myself, was brought forth in a conspicuous light; yet, strange to say, this most important of all, if it existed, a direct confession of guilt, is wholly passed over in silence. I fortunately possess the best evidence of this in the full records of the proceedings in my case, which by a fortuitous train of circumstances have come into my possession—bearing the highest marks of authenticity.

This statement is publicly made, and those who are interested to prejudice my case, have the opportunity to deny it if untrue. I am prepared to substantiate the assertion I have made, in the fullest and most satisfactory manner.

Reference has been made to the fact that Mr. BELMONT does not deny the authenticity of this letter, in his reply to Mr. VAN HALL's dispatch of February 25, 1854. It has been stated that I must have been well acquainted with the contents of Mr. BELMONT's dispatch previous to its being sent to the Dutch Minister. This is erroneous to some extent; I was cognizant of but a portion of that dispatch during its preparation. I do not wish to be considered as calling in question Mr. BELMONT's good faith or prudence in the course he pursued in regard to the letter in question. It is by no means certain but that the course he pursued was the best under the circumstances, notwithstanding the fact that the letter of the 25th was a manifest forgery. It was at that time supposed that a disposition prevailed at the Hague to recognize my claims, and that a sense of the unfortunate attitude which the Government of Holland occupied in regard to my case was the principal obstacle in the way of an immediate acquiescence in the demand put forth by Mr. BELMONT. To have charged the Dutch Government with putting forth a spurious letter, would have necessarily terminated all further diplomatic relations on the part of that Government with our Minister, and have disappointed the confident hope, that the affair would be settled without a resort to belligerent means. Mr. BELMONT does not assert the genuineness of the letter,—he merely fails to assert the contrary. It will, perhaps, be considered as agreeable to the rules that govern diplomatic intercourse, that he should forbear to make a charge, which, while it would defeat instead of furthering the end of his mission, might have a still more formidable consequence in causing a rupture between the two Governments.

If any further proof of the spuriousness of the letter of the 25th is required, it will suggest itself to every mind that considers it attentively. The last person, who, consistently with what we know of human nature could make such a confession, would be the man guilty of the crimes confessed. When an instance contradictory of this is presented, a new fact will be added to the history of human eccentricity.

The blow which was sought to be dealt upon me, by this fabricated letter, is the severest that a perfidious animosity could conceive; it aimed at once to brand me with crime and cowardice, and thus to detach from me those numerous and generous friends who have surrounded me since my return to this country, and who have sustained me by their sympathy and their counsels. It is, however, a cause of congratulation that this base proceeding of the Dutch Government, has strengthened my hold upon the regard of my friends, and has found little sympathy in this country.

I have the honor to be very respectfully yours,

WALTER M. GIBSON.

PRISON OF WELTEVREDEN, Batavia, April 28, 1852.

W. W. SHAW, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I received from the hands of Mr. TIMMINS your satisfactory favor of the 3d inst. I hope ere this my communication has reached Commodore AULICK or PERRY, and some measure set on foot for the relief of myself and men. I have heard nothing from the Dutch authorities for now six weeks, and it seems their way—to punish a man first, and try him afterwards. There are two fellow-prisoners here with me, who were confined eighteen months before their trial took place. Their case had been overlooked. Another fellow-prisoner, once an able young lawyer, and confined on a charge of revolutionary speech, has gone crazy and not yet been tried. I have another crazy neighbor, whose babbling talk is the chief distraction to the dead monotony of the day; and a third has been carried off furiously mad, who has become so since my stay here. The evidences of inquisitorial injustice surrounding one, and the hopelessness of redress, overwhelms men of nervous sensibilities and renders them insane; but the unwholesomeness of the prison is the chief cause, perhaps, of so many delirious subjects in prison. My cell is thirteen feet square, and I have one of the best; it is situated about two feet below the level of the water of a stagnant moat outside; and so I have my floor always so damp, or rather wet, that I necessarily have to make use of thick wooden Chinese clogs for walking about—fever is an inevitable consequence—and every one here has had the prison fever. A kind of cholera is now amongst us, of which one man died yesterday; four of my men are down with it. I wonder that I retain the health that I do; but I suppose the nursing of a little feeling of the hope of vengeance operates as an antidote. The Dutch here give me unduly all the credit and importance of a would-be second RAJAH BROOK, whom they, one and all, look upon as a piratical usurper of their territory in Borneo; sustained in his usurpation by the countenance of England. I was assured by Lieut. Col. DE BRAUW of Palembang, that Acheen, Jambie and the Indragare territory, and in fact, all the North of Sumatra appertains to the Residency of RHOAW. Does England recognize this possessory right in all of Sumatra? They say that it is time to put a stop to all further attempts of *stealing* their territory after the fashion of RAJAH BROOK. They complain bitterly of the contemptible interference of the United States upon their territory of Japan. With such sentiments they look with malignant jealousy upon any foreign flag that may touch at any unappropriated spot in the Archipelago. But to return to my prison. I feel here, chiefly to beg, that such interference will be effected in my behalf as to cause a speedy *prosecution* of my trial; and not have my constitution destroyed by the damps, stink and heat of my infernal abode. I think I alluded in a former letter to the fact of a prisoner hanging himself in my cell three days before my occupying it; he was a young man, twenty years of age, confined on suspicion, and so remained unnoticed for eight months, when at last his case being inquired into, it was found that nothing could be brought against him, and so an order for his liberation was made out; that same night, before he had heard of this change, worn out and emaciated with disease, he hung himself, and blood from his mouth remained on the *platform* for my sleeping place. Deep burning rage at the sight of the wrongs of others, without considering myself wronged, will keep up my health, I know, even if they stick me in the muddy moat half the day. But I beg for speedy relief to my men; it goes harder with them than with me. For their sake principally, I have just made a petition to the Governor General, of which, for information, I send a copy accompanying this. It galls me to have been constrained to assume such a false tone of humility. The loss of my vessel will grieve me sorely; she cost the United States fifteen thousand dollars, and is an admirable craft in every particular. I gave $6,500 for her, at auction, after being four years in service, the Government of the United States, as you may know, having replaced all her class with steamers. Hoping by return of mail some more favorable news from you, I am meanwhile,

Your most obedient servant, &c.,

WALTER M. GIBSON.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Appeal from the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.

Aware of the numerous calls this Winter upon the benevolence of the public, it is with great reluctance that the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children feels itself compelled also to ask for assistance. Next to the Orphan Asylum, this is the oldest benevolent organization in the City—being now in the fifty-eighth year of its existence. At present thirty managers visit from the Battery to Twenty-third-street, and only pause there from want of means to proceed further. Within these bounds assistance is given to over 400 widows, each of whom has from two to five children under ten years of age; besides the additional burden in many cases, this Winter, of older boys and girls earning wages, but now, from the pressure of the times, thrown out of employment. The bounty of the Society is limited to $3 per month during the four Winter months; and even this scanty pittance of ten cents per day, so eagerly sought, must be withheld the coming month unless we receive aid from the public. Our treasury is nearly exhausted; and must we in a season like this close our ears to the tales of sleepless nights, from cold and misery, uttered by the widow and the fatherless? "Thou shalt surely give, and thine heart shall not be grieved when thou givest; because for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto."

Subscriptions and donations will be most gratefully received by the following ladies: Mrs. I. M. HOFFMAN, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh-street; Miss MCWHERTER, No. 112 Clinton-place; Miss E. COLLINS, No. 37 West Eleventh-street; Mrs. W. P. GRIFFIN, Seventeenth-street, corner of Second-avenue; Mrs. DICKINSON, No. 19 West Sixteenth-street; Miss THORNE, No. 3 Washington-square; Mrs. Dr. BLISS, No. 79 East Eighteenth-street; Miss BETTS, No. 16 St. Mark's-place; Miss C. DUER, No. 58 East Twenty-eighth-street; Mrs. VANDEN HEUVEL, No. 227 Tenth-street; Mrs. J. L. WHITE, No. 1 Madison-square; Mrs. PINCKNEY, No. 220 Henry-street.

The Massachusetts.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court before Judge BETTS, Mr. DONOHUE, counsel for GEORGE MARSDEN, claiming to be owner of the *Massachusetts*, moved for a special order to put the cause down on the trial calendar for the present term. It was urged that the *Massachusetts* was detained in custody at an expense of $300 per day, and it was claimed to be a preferred cause. The Government Attorney offered the motion on the ground that the Government were prepared to contest the title of Mr. MARSDEN to the ownership of the vessel. The Judge decided that the question of Mr. MARSDEN's right to claim the vessel and to appear as a contestant against the Government would have to be taken up before the trial of the main issue. The motion was denied. As soon as the pleadings therefore admit, the requisite preliminary investigations as to the ownership of the *Massachusetts* will be instituted at once.

A Hard Case—A Feeling Magistrate and Brutal Father.

Miss ADELINE HAGAN complained at the Mayor's Office yesterday, that her father, DAVID HAGAN, (keeper of a liquor store in Spring-street,) repeatedly beats and otherwise abuses her, threatening to turn her into the street; that on Tuesday evening about nine o'clock, he assaulted her in her bedroom, took her by the hair and endeavored violently to thrust her from the house. She states that she has already complained of her father to Justice CLARK, who told her that she could go into the street and be a prostitute, and that he refused to take the charge against her father. She asks for protection from the Mayor, fearing to return home, as her father threatened to shoot her, and carries pistols for that purpose.

Discharge of Captain G. Filetti.

The case of Capt. G. FILETTI, who was charged with being the master of the slaver *Advance*, which was captured on the coast of Africa in November, 1853, (he being known then, as was alleged, as KRAFT,) was finished yesterday. Capt. FILETTI having proven that for many years past, and at the time of the capture of the *Advance*, he was sailing the schooner *Amphitrite* in the Gulf of Mexico, and it being also proven by competent witnesses who were acquainted with Capt. KRAFT that Captain FILETTI was not the man, Commissioner MORTON ordered the discharge of Capt. FILETTI.

The Belgian Paupers—The Mayor's Decision.

The following communication was addressed by his Honor the Mayor to the Belgian Consul:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.

H. W. T. Mali, Esq., Belgian Consul, New-York.

SIR: After mature deliberation and an examination of the testimony taken before Justice BOGART, together with additional information from the American Consul at Antwerp, just received, I am reluctantly obliged to come to the conclusion that the persons now in the City Prison, who came as emigrant passengers by the ship *Rochambeau*, from Antwerp, are not of a character to be permitted to go at large in this City, or in this country; and while we cannot set them at liberty, we cannot longer retain them in custody. Some measures must be adopted at once to relieve the City from the expense of providing for them, and at the same time secure us from the danger of their presence abroad in the country. Therefore, as it is beyond question from the evidence before me—and which is open to your examination—that they were embarked at Antwerp by the order, and at the expense of the Belgian local authorities, I suggest that they be returned to their own country at the expense of the Belgian Government, whose agent you are in this City. I see no other resource. Humanity and justice require that they should no longer be retained in prison in this City, when they have committed no offence, and self-preservation requires that we should prevent them being set at liberty here, with a belief that their presence would be dangerous to our property.

From your high character in this City, and knowledge and appreciation of our institutions, I am confident you will comprehend the necessity which forces me to take this position, and promptly respond to the request that these people be reembarked for Antwerp without delay.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

P. S.—The ship *Henry Reed*, which arrived at this port from Antwerp, 10th inst., had on board six or eight of the same class of emigrants sent by the Belgian authorities, under the same circumstances as those now referred to by the *Rochambeau*, but my information of the fact, which is official, did not reach me till the 13th inst., when too late to take action; and they are now in our midst, to add to the crime and destitution which surround me on all sides.

Mayor's Black Book.

The task of transcribing from the complaint book, yesterday, was a lighter one than usual, and more "a labor of love," in consequence of the few cases entered:

It is complained that a palpable violation of the Corporation ordinances has existed for some months past, in allowing the water to run over the sidewalk between Nos. 13 and 14 Park-place, endangering the lives and limbs of pedestrians when frozen, to say nothing of the inconvenience it occasions.

Wm. Bennett No. 75 Fortieth-street—that the military Marshal attempted to collect a fine from him for not doing military duty this present year, he being a cripple and having been sick the past year, and, consequently, not liable to perform military duty.

Mr. Smith, corner Fifth-avenue and Thirty-first-street—that cattle and hogs are driven through the Fifth-avenue every Sunday morning at a time when ladies are on their way to Church, making the walking very bad, and the smell arising very offensive.

Samuel C. Degroot, gas lamp lighter of the Manhattan Company, and living at No. 150 McDougal-street, states that the gas lamps in Eleventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, were not regularly lighted on account of the frost, and that Samuel Carpenter, a policeman in Jefferson Market, arrested and detained him nearly half an hour, till he (Degroot) explained the reason, the gas did not burn in the lamps in that district.

☞ Officer MONEYPENNY, of the Fifth Ward desires us to state his side of the story in relation to the arrest of ROBERT MUMFORD; and to add that the complaint against MONEYPENNY has been dismissed by the Mayor. The officer arrested the complainant after he had made a second assault upon Mr. O'BRIEN, foreman in BRINKHOFF's foundry in West-street. Mr. O'B. was interfering to prevent a row, when he was attacked by MUMFORD, and was cut in the hand with an axe by MUMFORD. Upon his complaint MUMFORD was taken to the Station-House. Officer MONEYPENNY declares that he used no such improper language to the complainant as is attributed to him. And so the matter ends.

☞ The engine attached to the 7 A. M. express train of the Hudson River Railroad, from New-York, yesterday, when near Barrytown, ran off the track; there was no damage done. The train-master, Mr. SIMMONS, arrived on the spot in a few moments, and within fifteen minutes thereafter, the engine was proceeding with the train and passengers on its way to Albany.

☞ The U. S. M. steamship *James Adger*, S. C. TURNER, master, from Charleston, arrived yesterday morning. The Purser obliges us with early papers.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

The President, DANIEL D. CONOVER, in the Chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the leases of the wharves, piers and slips be limited to one year. Referred.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

Councilman JENKINS—That the Harlem Railroad Company, after April 1, be entitled to receive not more than two cents fare, each way, for the transit of each passenger over said road between Twenty-third-street and the foot of the Park. Referred.

OTHER RAILROADS.

To regulate the rate of passage on the City Railroads and reduce it to three cents. Referred.

EXCLUSIVE USE OF PIERS AND WHARVES.

That the public wharves, piers and slips between Canal-street, North River, and Market-street, East River, be not leased for the exclusive use of parties leasing, after passage of this resolution.

The Board adjourned to Friday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 13, 14, 28, 30, 31, 48, 49 to 52.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 34, 38, 39, 41, 43, 47 to 56, 59 to 97.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 399, 1569, 1592, 1602, 608, 1639 to 1640, 1649, 1658.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—Part I—Nos. [illegible] Part II—[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEB. 14.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

GRAND LARCENY FROM A BENEVOLENT INDIVIDUAL.

Yesterday, in this Court, George Fadden was charged with committing a grand larceny, or, perhaps, a highway robbery, under benevolent circumstances. On Nov. 5, Mr. John Rider was thrown from his wagon in Sixty-ninth-street—received thereby sundry injuries,—was insensible for an hour, and had to be assisted to his residence in Thirty-first-street. George Fadden, instructed by the parable of the Good Samaritan, moved to volunteer his services, and the same being acceptable to Mr. Rider, they got into a stage together. When the end of their route was reached, Mr. Rider, being unable to pay the fare himself, requested Samaritan Fadden to pay for him, tendering his pocket-book for that purpose. There was no large amount of money in the pocket-book—$4 only—but Samaritan Fadden, as Mr. Rider alleged, managed to abstract that, and this was not the worst. Samaritan Fadden, after quitting the stage, conveyed Mr. Rider to his house, supporting him around the waist with the strong, ... arm. In the interval between leaving the stage and reaching Mr. Rider's house, Samaritan Fadden, according to the allegation, contrived to extract from the injured Rider's pocket, a watch which cost $100—a very un-Samaritan action on Samaritan Fadden's part.

The case was one, purely, of circumstantial evidence, and the testimony was quite inconclusive. The Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty. He was remanded to the City Prison to meet another charge.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

A colored man, named John Weeks, was tried for burglary in the store of Thomas & Davenport, No. 33 Pearl-street. On the night of January 22, four firkins of butter, worth $65, were stolen from the premises, by the above defendants. Officer McGrath met the prisoner, with two other colored men, drawing the firkins, on a hand cart, along the street. Suspecting them to be thieves, he hailed and stopped them. Two of them ran away. The prisoner did not run away; said he knew nothing about the matter; had joined the others, knowing one of them. The counsel for defence contended that there was no evidence to connect the prisoner with the burglary. Verdict, Not Guilty.

INVEIGLING A FEMALE.

Valentine Switzer was charged with inveigling a young German girl into a house of ill-fame for the purpose of prostitution. The evidence was unsatisfactory, the character of the girl, apparently, not being of the best. The District-Attorney thought the evidence for the prosecution insufficient. The Judge also thought that the case did not meet the class of such cases contemplated by the Legislature. A formal verdict of Not Guilty against the prisoner, was rendered by the jury.

A JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

John Prescott, a boy, was charged with stealing from Mr. Conway a promissory note for $100, a gold coin worth $2 50, three $1 bills and other property. Mr. Conway deposed that on Feb. 1, walking along the street, he felt a hand pulling at his pocket; looked round and saw prisoner running away with his pocket-book in his grasp. The same pocket-book was afterwards found secreted in the stoop of a house in Roosevelt-street.

The counsel for defence remarked that the District Attorney was willing to take a verdict of guilty of petit larceny.

The Jury desired to hear the boy tell his own story. He asserted his innocence very strongly. The Jury, who seemed to doubt the worth of the prosecutor's evidence, found the boy Not Guilty.

The Judge remarked that the boy was known to the authorities to be one of the most audacious and skillful pickpockets in New-York.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—STRIPPING A MAN TO HIS SHIRT.

Dennis Sullivan was charged with stealing clothing from a sailor on the 15th of January, at midnight, in the open street.

Edward Durand, a sailor, deposed that he had drunk hard during the 15th January; that night he met the prisoner at Myer's dancing-saloon, in James-street; he left the saloon with prisoner and two other men, who enticed him up an alley-way, where they stripped him of his boots, pantaloons and other clothing.

The counsel for defence elicited from Durand that he had drunk very freely, and was not very sensible when thus despoiled.

Officer Holland deposed that he found Durand in the street, in his drawers and shirt, half perished from cold; he took him to the station-house, and on the way met Sullivan, with a bundle which contained a pair of boots which were identified by the prosecutor, who also recognized the prisoner as the man who assisted to rob him.

The counsel for defence appealed to the Jury to find the prisoner guilty of petit larceny only, as a full verdict of guilty would subject him to a punishment of ten years to the State Prison, at least. It was probable the whole affair was only a drunken frolic.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty of petit larceny only. Sentence, six months to the Penitentiary.

A Civil Landlord—Taxes and Rents.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your strictures upon landlords are pretty severe, and no doubt many of them are very hard characters. But all are not so. A goodly number, I trust, are considerate and humane—desirous to satisfy the reasonable wishes of their tenants, so far as the rents, repairs and improvements of their houses are concerned.

Without arrogating to myself any excellence or merit on the subject, permit me to state the following facts:

Several years ago I built three houses in a respectable street. Each house and lot were worth, according to the judgment of impartial and competent men, at least $7,000. They were let for $500 apiece. The Assessors of the Ward (and to this fact, in connection with subsequent ... and taxes, I ask your attention) valued them at $5,000 apiece. For several years the valuation and the rent continued the same. But the tax, which, in 1851, was $44 15 on each house, in 1853 was $50 24; and in 1854 the Assessors raised the valuation of the houses from $5,000 to $6,500, and the tax to $68 75.

Under these circumstances I have advanced the rents somewhat—I don't say how much, but to the entire satisfaction of the tenants; for I would rather meet them wearing a satisfied and smiling countenance than put $50 or a $100 more rent in my pocket, given grudgingly and with reluctance.

Now permit me, Mr. Editor, to ask you, or any of your clever correspondents, what might be considered a fair *advance*, in view of the facts here detailed?

CIVIS.

It would seem that among the sacrifices which missionaries often have to make, is the relinquishing the right of choosing their own wives! One who has been a missionary himself, said in Court the other day: "I know half a dozen missionaries who were obliged to get wives from this country, and that when one lady came out to be married to a missionary, he could hardly distinguish her from two others who had come out in the same vessel. I could mention other instances, but they would only excite laughter."

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1855.

☞ [illegible] is an agent for the DAILY TIMES at Montreal. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to him.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles pretending to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

At 2 o'clock this morning the Albany mail, which we should have received at 10 o'clock last evening, had not arrived. Consequently we are without our usual Albany Correspondence.

The Asia's News—Ministerial Break-Up.

The *Asia* steamship, at Halifax, brings a week's later news from Europe. The events in Parliament and at Windsor were quite stirring. On Monday Mr. ROEBUCK's motion of inquiry in the Commons, after speeches from Mr. DISRAELI and others, was adopted by the strong vote against the Government of 305 to 148, and thereupon the Ministry resigned. On Tuesday the Queen sent for Lord DERBY, the leader of the Conservative or Tory Opposition, and Parliament adjourned over to Thursday. On Wednesday Lord DERBY waited upon the Queen, and receiving her Majesty's command to form a new Ministry, he repaired to the residence of Lord PALMERSTON, who is understood to have refused office in a Coalition Cabinet. Lord DERBY, to the latest date, had not been able to constitute a Ministry of sufficient strength; and various rumors were current assigning the Premiership to Lord PALMERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE. The contingency of Lord JOHN's success was not deemed probable: on the contrary, there was a rumor that the Queen had condemned his course, in an autograph letter, and it was known that all the friends of the ABERDEEN Government were "*dead against him.*" On the reassembling of Parliament Lord ABERDEEN announced in the House of Lords the resignation of the Ministry. The difficulties of constituting a new Administration were such as to leave the result wholly in doubt to the sailing of the steamer on Saturday.

That Lord ABERDEEN should resume office, in consequence of the acknowledged difficulty of reconstructing a new Ministry, (under existing circumstances,) although most improbable, is not without precedent. In 1831, after the defeat of the first Reform bill, the Government, of which Earl GREY then was head, tendered the resignation of their respective offices to WILLIAM IV., (on his Majesty's refusal to allow them to create a sufficient number of Whig Peers to swamp the Tory anti-Reform majority in the Lords,) and resumed the discharge of their executive duties on the failure of WELLINGTON, PEEL and LYNDHURST to form a Tory Cabinet. In December, 1845, when PEEL had determined to repeal the Bread-tax, and a few of his colleagues, headed by the present Earl of DERBY, refused their consent to such a popular concession, he resigned office, but speedily resumed it, on Lord JOHN RUSSELL's failure in forming a Whig Administration. But, in the present instance, the Premier who has resigned must be said to have done so not voluntarily, but by compulsion—not because he had been checked or foiled in an endeavor to carry out measures of great public importance, but because the voice of the country, speaking through Parliament and the Press, had pronounced a verdict of condemnation against him for not having acted with vigor, judgment and ability. On this account, therefore, his resumption of power may be looked upon as wholly out of the question.

Of the three other statesmen named as likely to take the leading part in the formation of a new Government, undoubtedly Lord PALMERSTON is the person who would be most popular with the British nation. He is advanced in years, it must be admitted, (having been born in 1784, the year which also may boast of Lord ABERDEEN's birth,) but possesses singular activity of mind, excellent health and remarkable activity of body. True it is, also, that his public career since 1809, (when he took office under SPENCER PERCIVAL,) has been singularly inconsistent. The Vicar of Bray was not more changeable in polemics than PALMERSTON has been in politics. But sixteen years' service as Foreign Secretary has made him extremely well acquainted with the affairs of all European nations, and personally intimate not only with politicians but potentates. Of late years, he has become more and more liberal. Even Lord JOHN RUSSELL, (who dismissed him from office in December, 1851,) has admitted that, of all men in the ABERDEEN Cabinet, none was so well qualified for the office of War Minister. This, also, is the opinion of the British nation. But it is understood that PALMERSTON is not personally a favorite with the Queen and Prince ALBERT, and it is apprehended that this Royal disfavor may militate against him so far as to prevent his appointment as Prime Minister. In that case, however, VICTORIA and ALBERT may expect more unpopularity than would be pleasing. We may venture to think that, all other points according, the presumed distaste for his services would be waived, and that he will become Premier. If he does, it is scarcely probable that anything but strong necessity can make him admit Sir GEORGE GREY and Sir CHARLES WOOD into his Cabinet. His antipathy to the GREY party is notorious.

Lord LANSDOWNE so pertinaciously refused the Premiership in December, 1852, on the break-up of the DERBY-DISRAELI Ministry, that he is not likely, at the ripe age of seventy-five, now to undertake its labors and responsibilities. That the Queen may desire to advise with a statesman who has had over fifty years' Parliamentary experience is likely enough—particularly as he is her personal friend, and has ever been a consistent as well as able politician.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who has again "upset the coach," appears to have a very limited prospect of being entrusted with the reins of Government. His abilities are not much above mediocrity, but his tact has generally been great. In the present instance, it has failed him. The new Premier, whoever he may be, will not strengthen himself by hooking on Lord JOHN as a drag upon the wheels of the State Coach. If the Queen *has* written a letter of reproof to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, his appointment to any office is not to be looked for now.

Lord DERBY, head of the Tory party, is not able, we presume, to make a Government out of such materials as he employed in 1852. DISRAELI is unquestionably able; but, though powerful in debate, he showed no great administrative faculties. WALPOLE and HENLEY were men of business habits, but the rest, (LONSDALE, SALISBURY, MALMESBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND, MANNERS and PAKINGTON) are not adequate to the task of governing England. It is only by means of a coalition that Lord DERBY can hope to form a Cabinet. No one can expect PALMERSTON to play second to Lord DERBY. With whom, then, could he hope to coalesce? Not with PALMERSTON's friends, nor yet (with any show of consistency) with the Peelites in the late Ministry, for these (NEWCASTLE, GLADSTONE and SIDNEY HERBERT) are the very men popularly believed to have been covertly opposed to the War, and no Premier can now hold office in England for an hour, unless he be avowedly in favor of carrying on the War, so as to retrieve the national character, rather jeopardized by the unfortunate results in the Crimea.

It would not surprise us if the *Baltic* will bring the intelligence of Lord PALMERSTON's having succeeded in form a Government. He will have many difficulties to contend with, but, by an energetic endeavor to carry on the war with spirit to a favorable issue, he has it in his power to obtain unusual popularity.

It will be seen from our dispatches that the Germania Conferences are anything but harmonious. The Emperor of Austria appears to have fallen short of his desire to take command of the Federal German Army. Prussia insists on her own plans of putting her forces upon a War footing, and has already quartered part of the army in Saxony and Schleswig. She also categorically refuses to suffer France to march her armies through Prussian territory. At the same time it is stated that Prussia is to be admitted to the Vienna Conferences, and may become a party to the treaty of the 2d December. The Turkish Plenipotentiary has also received instructions from his Government to take part in their Conferences. The treaty between the Western Powers and Austria with Sardinia has been published. The contingent of 15,000 troops is granted by the last named power, in return for which the integrity and peace of the kingdom is guaranteed by the other States. *France sends part of her army through the* Austro-Italian territories, as an evidence to the people of the accord between the *Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria.* The War news from Sebastopol is not important. Measures were being taken by the Allies to intercept Russian supplies going into the city. The sanitary condition of the English army was improving.

The Martyrs of the Prison-Ships.

"*The Dungeons of the Revolution*" was the title of an article which we published in yesterday's TIMES. It was not remarkably amiable in its introduction toward our brethren of the Bull family, but that should be excused. We never have been able to read that chapter of our revolutionary history which treats of our prison-ships, without experiencing a little roiling of the feelings, and if a physician should ever tell us that we must forbear getting indignant or risk a sudden paroxysm of disease of the heart, we should certainly make up our mind never to re-read the story of the *Old Jersey*, and to avoid the whole topic as we would dread sudden death. But the character of the martyrs of the prison-ships never has been fairly written. Their virtues were of an unobtrusive sort—their patriotism was of the stern breed that ends only with life. We know that rewards were offered to many of them if they would disown their country—rewards sometimes of money and somtimes of preferment in the British Navy. But money and preferment alike were spurned; they preferred the wormy bread and copper-poisoned meat, the stifled hold, the typhus, burial in a ditch, and names unstained by dishonor or treason to the cause, before pardon, wealth and preferment under a Government that was playing tyrant to their home. And so, thousands of them died; some, perhaps, as careless prisoners of war, but hundreds of them good men and true,—men whose price the British Government could not pay. Of a few of them the names remain, but of most even these are forgotten. The story of their sufferings is not an oft-told tale. There are many readers of history who cannot recall it from their reading; and many who see the unfinished monument in Trinity Churchyard, or the curious old structure that indicates the place where the bones of some of them were re-deposited, adjoining the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn, find the reminiscences suggested exceedingly indistinct, and their impressions far from definite concerning the ones whom these memorials purpose to commemorate.

Of monuments generally we have not a very exalted opinion. To erect a marble shaft in memory of one whose name is a thousand fold less perishable than marble, is not to us an evidence of superior wisdom. It is like rounding a heap of sand to mark the position of a boulder of granite, or republishing for the sake of preservation the cantos of MILTON's *Paradise Lost* in the columns of a provincial newspaper. Monuments to the pilgrims whose living monuments will be perpetual while our race lasts, or to WASHINGTON, whose name already designates scores of counties, one large territory and the Capital of the Union, we never could get very much excited about. But when the very names have perished of noble martyrs whose memory we cannot afford to let die, there would be some sense in erecting monuments to commemorate the virtues by them exhibited, and to testify our appreciation of their noble devotion, though we should not recognize the name if we heard it, nor the handwriting if we saw it, of those who practiced them.

With great propriety a novelist might be reckoned to question the traveler, the citizen, who enters our harbor, as to who and what were the prison-ships and their martyrs. An obelisk might well be lifted up, confronting the present generation and the next with a demand for a rehearsal of the story of the unnamed ones it mutely told of. But if not a monument, some other token of our appreciation they should have,—their bones at least should be honorably entombed, and a fitting history of their sufferings ought to be dedicated to them, for their memory's sake, and for our credit. Perhaps the Historical Societies would be the best administrators upon their remains. We trust the hint will not be wasted. The public, we are sure, would like to hear from the Society especially organized to refresh their excellent memory, and over which Judge MORSE presides. The present generation, we are confident, are anxious to see justice done to these sufferers of the hulks. A more fitting time than the present to move in the matter we shall not soon find.

California Matters.

By the arrival of the steamer *Northern Light* at this port last evening, we are in possession of intelligence from California to the 24th of January. Commercially the news is of a very unsatisfactory character; otherwise, it is not of particular importance. As late as the sailing of the steamer from San Francisco, *the Legislature had not succeeded* in making choice of a United States Senator, although twenty-two ballots had been taken. *The most prominent candidates were Mr.* GWIN, now holding the office, and Mr. C. L. EDWARDS, who was nominated by the Whigs. On the first ballot Mr. GWIN received forty-two votes, and on the twenty-second, thirty-seven. Mr. EDWARDS received thirty-six on the first and last. Business at the mines was generally dull on account of an unusual scarcity of water, which prevented the miners washing their dirt. Aside from the lack of water, the *Transcript* believes the prospects of the miners are as good as usual. There are many grumblers, but the same authority says there has not been a time since 1850 when they were not to be found about as numerous as at the present time. Murders, if there is any change, are rather on the increase. A number of cases are published, of a character peculiar to that region of country. The Indians in the vicinity of Shasta County are said to be in a most pitiable condition, suffering much from want of *provisions.* ANTONIO MARIA MELENDREZ, of Lower California, has issued a proclamation warning all robbers and murderers to leave his dominions in fifteen days. What effect an entire obedience to his command would have upon the number of population is not stated. Col. WHEELER, the American Minister, returned to San Juan on the 8th of February from a trip to Granada, to procure the archives of SOLON BORLAND. CHOMORRO, not knowing the occasion, fired a twenty-four pound ball at the party, which covered them with dust and splinters. The Colonel will reside at Virgin Bay until the close of the war, which, it is thought, will eventually terminate in favor of CHOMORRO.

Suez Ship Canal.

The French are undoubtedly the foremost nation of Europe—in ideas, in art and in science, as well as in martial spirit. It is to France, accordingly, that we owe the initiatory step towards the reconstruction of one of the great works of antiquity, now for many ages in ruins—the reopening of the canal which anciently united the waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Seas.

Egypt—over which the laws of the Ottoman Empire still prevail, although for some time freed from all but a nominal recognition of the *Sultan—has now in its reigning Viceroy*, SAID PACHA, a governor who knows the true interest of his country, and seems anxious to advance it.

To that end he has, by a recent firman, granted to a French gentleman, M. LESSEPS, and his associates, the privilege of constructing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which shall be open to all nations; and the enjoyment of all the waste land which he may succeed in reclaiming, by means of a subsidiary fresh water canal.

It seems a little surprising that an avenue of commerce which was opened as early as the days of the PTOLEMIES, long centuries before the Christian era; through which the haughty Roman dames procured the costly *silks and sparkling gems of Arabia and India*, and through which once floated the rich commerce of the Eastern and the Western *worlds, should ever have been permitted to* fall to ruin; or having done so, through war or earthquake, or other calamity, should not have been speedily reconstructed. But when the valley of the Nile, that wonderful and mysterious region of the most stupendous works of human industry, as well as the cradle of civilization and learning; after being successively overrun by Persian, Greek, Roman and Arab; finally became the undisputed abode of Mameluke and Turkish despotism, decay and death settled upon every branch of Egyptian industry, her people became semi-barbarous, and her canals mere furrows through the desert sand.

This melancholy result, rendered sooner or later inevitable by a despotic Government, was hastened by the discovery of a daring and adventurous Portuguese, of the new route to India by the Cape of Good Hope. And then Alexandria, which nature has made the natural entrepôt of the commerce of Europe and India, dwindled into a second-rate commercial port; and the commerce which should have flown most naturally, expeditiously, and cheaply through her, has been sent a circuitous, costly, and dangerous journey around the Cape of Good Hope, to the ultimate enrichment, chiefly, of the city of London.

No great work like this now projected, a work which makes an island of a continent, and opens a direct communication between the ancient and the modern races of the world, can be looked upon in any quarter with apathy or indifference.

Even the English project of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien is of inferior grandeur, as it effects less populous and productive countries; and is of less importance as respects its influence upon the elevation of the race.

Even upon us, distant though we be, this work completed would not be without its influence,—as no great invention of the human mind, or achievement of human industry, which advances one great division of the globe, can fail remotely and reflectively to advance the others.

Accordingly, we shall watch with great interest this fresh attempt to reëstablish an ancient channel of commerce; feeling confident that one of its ultimate results would be the regeneration of Egypt, and its reclamation from its modern state of semi-barbarism; and thus would be repaid the debt which the race owes to her, as the mother of civilization.

Several very serious objections have been raised to the feasibility of the construction of a ship canal which should pass directly across the isthmus of Suez, from sea to sea.

The shallowness of the waters at both ends of the proposed route, the coral reefs, which it is asserted infest the navigation of the Red Sea, and the character of the country composing the isthmus, it consisting chiefly of loose, dry and shifting sand, have all been *suggested as insuperable obstacles.*

To the first objection it might be replied, that a work of so much importance would justify an immense outlay in constructing and deepening the necessary harbors; or if this should be found impracticable, the canal could be made to strike the Nile near its mouth, and so pass on to Alexandria, whose harbor is admirable for depth of water and safety of anchorage. As to the coral reefs in the Red Sea, these are to be found only on its western shore, which is shallow; while on the eastern, or Arabian side, the water is deep, and the navigation expeditious and safe. The sandy, desert like nature of the country which the canal would traverse, is, perhaps, the most serious obstacle of all. But this difficulty cannot really be as formidable as one would at first blush imagine; for the ancient canal of the PTOLEMIES traversed the same country, as far as the two bitter lakes in the centre of the Isthmus, and then *pursued a westerly course, until it struck* the east branch of the Nile. What was thus accomplished in those comparatively rude and *ancient ages of the world, would it not* be strange, indeed, to find beyond the abilities of the nineteenth century of the Christian era?

A general answer to all these objections, however, may be found in the fact that an accomplished French engineer, M. LEPERE, after an examination, made years ago, reported that there were no difficulties in the construction of this canal which might not be easily overcome; and he estimated the probable cost *of its construction at only about three millions* of dollars; which is less than half the sum recently expended upon a work of mere pleasure and taste, the erection of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, near London.

In addition to these objections, English writers, who perhaps are not as favorable to this enterprise as the people of other parts of Europe, to whom it would be more immediately beneficial; and who also (it may be) fear that it might be made instrumental in snatching from their own grasp some of the rich rewards of commerce; have asserted, that if successfully completed the enterprise would still prove to be, commercially and financially speaking, a failure.

They begin with the proposition that the great bulk of the commerce of India centres in London; and then having gone into an estimate of the time the passage by this route to the East would consume, and the amount of toll that would be levied on the canal, conclude that the present route around the Cape would be much cheaper, and nearly as expeditious.

But these estimates are founded on a purely conjectural basis, and cannot stand the test of a rigid investigation. The alternatives presented to the larger portion of the commerce of Europe would be a route almost direct from the point of departure to the point of destination, and an immense sweep around the whole continent of Africa.

A single glance at the Map of the World is *a convincing proof of the overwhelming superiority* of the Isthmus Route, and of the futility of mere arithmetical calculations *against it.*

The East India Company itself,—that gigantic and wonderful structure of the genius of commerce, which has no counterpart in history, going forth a trading company, and returning a vanquisher of the most fertile country of the globe, with its hundred million of people,—would be the very first to avail itself of this new route to its possessions.

What would be the consequence upon Europe, and especially upon India and Egypt, of the completion of this canal across the Isthmus of Suez, is a manner at once magnificent and permanent, and adequate to all the uses that it could be made to subserve, it is impossible at this time wholly to realize. Its beneficent bearing upon the destiny and the welfare of the race, has in CAESAR attracted the attention of the greatest General of ancient, and in NAPOLEON the greatest General of modern times. The absorbing prosecution of wars, and the circumstances of the times, permitted them only to speculate where it is in the power of this age to act. Commerce has ever proved the precursor, and indeed the great agent of civilization and religion. It is in the very nature of things that this should ever be the case; for commerce cannot exist without the existence of law; which latter is ever attended by cultivation and refinement.

The marriage of the waters of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, the constant passage of stately fleets to and fro, bearing the wealth of the barbaric East to the enlightened West, and the arts and sciences and products of the West back to the East, would be like an electric shock to the dormant energies of the intellect and the soil of India and Egypt. Those lands, once the theatre of all that is splendid in the achievement of human intellect and industry, would again assume their rightful position among the powers of the earth.

From the one would fall the shackles of Turkish despotism; from the other the burden of the terrible exactions of the East India Company.

With these views we welcome the noble undertaking of Mr. LESSEPS and his associates. The millennium of morality is certainly to be presaged by the millennium of commerce, and the latter is an event which we may venture to anticipate, when France projects the construction of the Suez Canal and America the Panama and Pacific Railroads.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Case of Captain Gibson—Naval Affairs—Peruvian Matters.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1855.

The President has discovered an excuse *for dropping the case of Capt.* GIBSON, *never dreamed of until since he sent the correspondence* to Congress. Unless evidence which seems quite *conclusive can be set aside, the Captain will be shown not to be a citizen of the* United States, and, therefore, not entitled to the protection of our Government. The evidence upon which, in part at least, this new element in the case is founded, is that of Commander FOOTE of the Navy, by whom it is shown that at some time specified, Capt. GIBSON was unable to clear his vessel in his own name, *because*, as he admitted, he was not a citizen of the United States. Whenever the President has evidence to this effect worthy of being placed before the American public, he will certainly be justified in dropping GIBSON's claim against the Dutch Government, but this new fact cannot, of course, be presented by the Administration as an apology for its failure to recommend either the dismissal or the enforcement of the claim two months ago.

The navy of the United States has achieved a triumph to-day in the passage of the bill creating a retired list. The simple amendments made by the House to the Senate bill will not materially affect its character, and will readily be concurred in by the Senate. Of course, a retired list is always subject to abuse, but its abuse can never be productive of so much evil as is the present system—which fastens upon the service the drones and the *inefficient, at the expense of those who do the work.* The refusal of the House to pass the bill to authorize the construction of six new steam sloops-of-war is decisive of that measure, for the present *session at all events.*

From private sources, I learn some facts in regard to Peruvian matters, and gather some items of interest in respect to the success of CASTILLA, who has just unseated Gen. ECHENIQUE from the throne of PIZARRO at Lima. It is known that CASTILLA on the 5th of January, at the head of say four thousand men, fought near the gates of Lima what in Peru is called a battle, against Gen. ECHENIQUE, who commanded in person a force of about five thousand men. On the next day CASTILLA entered the city in triumph, and President ECHENIQUE took refuge in the house of Mr. SULLIVAN, *the British Chargé. The battle consisted* mostly of manoeuvres and skirmishes, and lasted from morning till evening, when ECHENIQUE's right being outflanked by CASTILLA, the former showed the white feather and took to his heels. The losses on both sides were four hundred men wounded and two hundred killed, about equally divided between the two gladiators.

Last Summer, a good many Americans, Germans and English, who had been led by some passenger-ship speculators in Australia to believe they could amass gold by the cart-load with perfect ease on the eastern side of the Andes, on the Amazon and its branches, came to Callao and Lima, and some hundreds of these men, after a toilsome journey on mules of several hundred miles, reached the branches of the great river and commenced their explorations. They were unsuccessful, however, in finding gold enough to pay for digging and washing, and so penniless and half-starved parties of them came *straggling back to Lima.* A party of about 120 of them fell in with CASTILLA in the South, on their return, and accepted service with him. One hundred and fifteen of these miners were in the Lima battle, and contributed, of course, greatly towards giving CASTELLA an easy triumph, while, at the same time, they had an opportunity of lining their own empty pockets. One American by the name of JOHNSON got possession of a regimental chest belonging to ECHENIQUE's forces with $70,000 in gold in it, which he divided with his comrades.

The wife of Gen. CASTILLA had been six or eight months in Lima when the battle took place, living in the family of our Minister, Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY. CASTILLA has once before been President of Peru, and is the only President she has had since her separation from Spain, who served the full term of six years. Revolutions have upset all the others after from one to three years' administration of the Government. CASTILLA was quite *popular during his Presidency.* He brought about many radical and judicious reforms in the Judiciary and Church, and did not rob the exchequer, at least to such an extent as did his predecessors and successor. He it was who paved the principal streets of Lima, lighted the city with gas, and constructed wide sewers; and I believe Lima is indebted to him for introducing the waters of the Rimac into the centres of the main streets, through which it courses. The rivulets carry along with them the filth of the great city, the waters again uniting with the stream from which they have been diverted, below that part of it which supplies the houses of the inhabitants, and which makes the great fountain in front of the Palace on Cathedral-square.

CASTILLA is a firm, energetic man, say fifty-five years of age, tall and rather thin, his hair gray and coarse, which "bristles up" in the same way as Gen. JACKSON's did. It is said he does not wish to be President himself—and it is believed that Don DOMINGO ELIAS, who started the revolution fifteen or eighteen months since, will be selected for that position. Don DOMINGO is rather a weak man, without much energy: and it is probable, if he gets to be President *de jure*, CASTILLA will be President *de facto*. Your readers may recollect ELIAS as being the man who was protected by our Consul at Tumbez a year and a half ago, when he first appeared in arms against ECHENIQUE. After being defeated with his handful of men he sought refuge in the house of the Consul, and I believe, the latter was removed for giving protection to him. When he made this first unsuccessful attempt he had the management of the Chinca guano business, and which he was said to be making $200,000 a year.

I recollect reading a statement in the "*Comercio*" newspaper, last Spring, that ECHENIQUE, during the two or three years of his administration that had already transpired, had distributed wrongfully among his relatives and friends some $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 of the public funds, the full list of names being published with the [illegible] of each set opposite. ECHENIQUE, in this list, figured for $5,000,000. The statement was exaggerated somewhat, no doubt; but it was generally believed that ECHENIQUE had feathered his nest to the tune of about three millions of dollars. If he is lucky at the monte table, this will last him for sometime.

Business, which has been very much depressed all through Peru, in consequence of the revolution, will now undoubtedly revive; and it is to be hoped that that fine country may have a slight breathing spell from intense commotion, and thus be enabled to develop her very many rich resources. The silver mines are extremely rich, and only need capital and energy to make them vastly profitable; while her gold veins would undoubtedly yield largely, were her soldiers employed in protecting miners in the Indian country, where the gold exists, instead of being always engaged in cutting each others' throats at the beck and behest of military and political aspirants. But her guano beds are far richer than either her gold veins, her silver or cinnabar mines; and her agricultural resources are, in South America, only second to those of Chili.

The country is generally healthy, the climate mild and agreeable, and were it not for fleas, which it must be said, do greatly abound, Peru would be a paradise. In Lima and vicinity it never rains, but the night mists are sufficient for agricultural and garden purposes in its vicinity. The people of Lima are gay and hospitable, but wretchedly indolent; and the principal part of the important business of the capital as well as of Callao, is transacted by foreigners. The French, of course, do most in the fancy line in Lima, while the English have monopolized the heavy business in both cities. Americans are scarce in Lima, and are not very great favorites with the authorities, as we have established rather a fillibuster reputation in these "*diggings*"—especially since the Californians made a *descent upon Ecuador*, with FLORES in 1852; and since a couple of hundred of them—returned Amazon gold-hunters—came near upsetting ECHENIQUE, and carrying off his gold bags, an account of which your Lima correspondent wrote you last May.

It may interest somebody, eastward from you, to know that HALEY, the Portland printer, who was sentenced last year to ten years in the chain-gang for being concerned in the forgery of Peruvian Consolidated Bonds, has either escaped or been liberated, as he was seen at large in the streets of Callao a month or two since.

The New Grade in the Army.

From the Washington Union.

The following is a copy of the joint resolution which passed the House of Representatives on Monday, and which is at present exciting some attention:

A resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of Lieutenant-General by brevet for eminent services.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grade of lieutenant-general be, and the same is hereby, revived in the army of the United States, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a major-general of the army in *the late war of Mexico, in the mode already provided for* in subordinate grades, the grade of lieutenant-general may be specially conferred by brevet, and by brevet only, to take rank from the date of such service or services. *Provided, however,* That when the said grade of lieutenant-general by brevet shall have once been filled and have become vacant, this joint resolution shall thereafter expire and be of no effect."

The section of the act of Congress which established the grade of lieutenant-general was passed on the 28th of May, 1798, and is as follows, (Fifth Congress, session 2, chapter 47, 1798):

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the President shall deem it expedient, he is hereby empowered to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commander of the army which may be raised by virtue of this act, and who, being commissioned as lieutenant-general, may be authorized to command the armies of the United States, and shall be entitled to the following pay and emoluments—viz: $250 monthly pay, $50 monthly allowance for forage, when the same shall not be provided by the United States, and forty rations per day, or money in lieu thereof at the current prices—who shall have authority to appoint, from time to time, such number of aids, not exceeding four, and secretaries, not exceeding two, as he may judge proper, each to have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel."

The Mexican war transpired in the year 1847, and the pay of an officer with the rank of lieutenant-general, as provided in the act of 1798, from that date to the present, would amount to more than fifty thousand dollars. It will be seen that there is attached to the grade of lieutenant-general a staff of six persons—four lieutenant-colonels and two secretaries—each with the rank and pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

☞ The examination of applicants for admission to the bar will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the General Term Room.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6¼-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SIMSBURY, Conn., Feb. 5, 1855.

S. C. HERRING, Esq., New-York:

SIR: We take pleasure in stating that the Safe we purchased of you has nobly stood the test.

Our manufactory and contents were burned on the 23d December, but our valuable books, papers and money, IN YOUR SAFE, were preserved uninjured.

We can, therefore, with confidence, recommend your safes to the public. Yours truly, BACON & BROTHERS.

POPULAR TRADE.—IN THE FOLLOWING GOODS we are now offering great bargains: Linens, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towels, Merinoes, Broadcloths, Lawns, Bareges, Shawls, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gent's Black Cravats, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

REMOVAL.—C. B. HATCH & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 20 Chambers-st., (corner of Church,) where they have opened a new and extensive assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of their own importation and manufacture which they offer at current market prices, wholesale and retail.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Goffin's impenetrable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED, Black Silks of a superior quality, which we are selling very much under their real value. Also, Plaid and Striped Silks, at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

SILVER PLATED WARE, SPOONS, TEA SETS, CASTORS, Cake Baskets, Stair-rods, Fenders, &c., &c., plated or replated and made to look equal to new at a trifling cost by DEMPSEY & HOYT, Office No. 25 Broadway, up-stairs.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!—Great rush, great excitement, and great bargains, in wet damasks, wet linens, wet towelings, napkins, &c., at A. G. COLEY'S, No. [illegible]

How Hygiene is respected in the British Army.

The following remarks on a most interesting subject are from the *American Medical Monthly* for February. They bear the initials of Prof. Peaslee.

During the three inglorious months spent by the allied armies in total inactivity at Scutari, 10,000 men are said to have died of cholera; and in connection with this fact, we are also told that the camp was situated on low ground, and surrounded by the rankest vegetation, and that the soldiers were allowed to take such vegetables, and in such quantity, as they chose.

But when it was at last decided to drop all "timid counsels," and go to the Crimea, the facts as to the peculiarities of climate, at least, which were there to be encountered, we should have supposed would have been taken into account in the very outset; and that they were not considered, and suitably guarded against, has excited general astonishment. We may be told that the allied armies expected to take Sebastopol at once, and then consult their comfort at their leisure. This indeed may be a reason for the neglect; but surely it is no excuse for it. It was already past the middle of October when the firing upon Sebastopol* commenced; and at any rate, cold weather must come on, and the almost incessant rains, before the city would probably capitulate. And if the siege *should* be indefinitely prolonged, as has proved to be the case, what would shortly become the sanitary condition of the besiegers, is a question which, we should suppose, would have occurred during the prolonged deliberations at Scutari.

It is accurate enough for present purposes to say that the peninsula of the Crimea lies between the latitudes of 44° and 46½°; and in respect to its latitude, as well as in its peninsular situation, and its extent of territory, corresponds very nearly with the southern half of the State of Michigan. Sebastopol being at its southern extremity, corresponds very nearly, in respect to latitude, with Portland in Maine, and Toronto in Canada; being also about 100 miles farther north than Detroit. We are very well aware that localities on the Continent have a higher medium temperature than those of corresponding latitudes on this side of the Atlantic. Still, according to Professor Dove, of Berlin, the lowest mean annual temperature at Sebastopol, in January, (the coldest month,) is 24° 28',† this being 1° 16' colder than in Paris, and 3° 7' colder than in London. The Black Sea also, which surrounds the peninsula for three-fourths of its circumference—the other fourth, except the Isthmus of Perekop, being completed by the Sea of Azof—takes its very name from the fact that its waters are darkened by almost incessant storms during the colder portion of the year. The diary for the month of November last shows but *ten fair days*; while rain fell sometime in the twenty-four hours in *eighteen* of the remaining twenty days, and the remaining two were cloudy. Fogs were also frequent on the mornings of the fair days; and on the 14th November, four inches of snow fell on the heights in rear of Sebastopol. The 15th was, however, very mild and pleasant. High winds accompanied the rain, and continued often during the fair days.

Here we see a state of weather which, by its changeableness, together with its severity—and the latter alone is not slight for the month of November—demands the utmost precautions in order to protect the health of foreign troops against its influence.

Now all these facts, and others we cannot stay to specify, might have been known in England when the expedition to the Crimea was planned; and the best apology that can be offered if they were not known by the proper authorities, is to say they neglected to obtain information on the subject. But if not in England, certainly in Constantinople, some one could have been found—not a Turk, of course—who could have given some definite account of a locality not so far distant from Constantinople by 100 miles as is Cincinnati from this City.‡ Indeed we are driven to the conclusion that all this was well known, and seasonably known; and that, as a correspondent of the London *Times* has remarked of other mismanagement in connection with this expedition, "every fact which is now known was known beforehand, and every mishap which is now known to have been capable of prevention was previously and seasonably known to be capable of being prevented by appropriate arrangements for that object."

It was not therefore a want of knowledge, but a neglect of administrative duty, which has led to no small part of the sufferings of the English army in the Crimea. It is not necessary for us to inquire who are the parties guilty of this neglect. It is enough to say that, with the name of Guthrie and his comrades in the Peninsular war, so familiar to us, to suppose the British army-surgeons at the present time to be so deficient in either skill or energy, would be to admit a degree of degeneracy which the lapse of only forty years cannot account for. We believe the medical staff of the English army before Sebastopol have done their duty as nobly as the circumstances in which they have been placed by the defective administration of the other departments of the service, rendered possible. Their means have been crippled, and their numbers never sufficiently large; but for neither of these defects have they been themselves responsible. They cannot *procure* provisions for the army, though they may indicate its necessity, and the proper diet. They cannot themselves obtain even medicines and hospital arrangements from home, though they must fail to save the lives of the sick without them.

We may be perhaps here reminded that supplies on their way to the Crimea were lost in the Black Sea by the wreck of the transports containing them; and that among these supplies were 40,000 overcoats for the soldiers. We reply that these garments ought to have arrived in the Crimea several weeks previously, and before the stormy season, therefore, had commenced; in which case, the probability of their having been lost at all would have been greatly diminished. Hundreds had already perished directly or indirectly from exposure to the weather, before these garments would have reached their destination, if they had not been lost. The storm, therefore, accounts for their loss; but there is no excuse, so far as we can see, for the delay in shipping them. Moreover, it has recently been ascertained that these coats were not, in fact, after all, specially adapted to the condition of a Crimean Winter, but were merely a part of the ordinary soldier's outfit.

But what has been the actual experience in the meantime of the army in the Crimea? We will not speak particularly of the hardships incurred in and immediately after the battle of the Alma, and that of Inkermann—the fiercest in the records of modern warfare—but will confine ourselves to the accounts more recently received of the condition of the army before Sebastopol.

From a medical officer's report, dated Dec. 2, we learn that the snow storm on the 14th November, before alluded to, prostrated the tents and the hospital marquees, and thus directly exposed the patients to the inclemency of the weather. The dysentery had greatly increased during November, since the men had to lie, sometimes, in the trenches *twenty-four hours at a time* in the same position—and that a constrained one—being exposed to heavy dews at night, and often to drenching showers. This duty was, also, almost constantly recurring, without intervals of rest.

Since the storm, and the consequent additional exposures of the sick and the rest of the army, sickness has made a rapid and alarming progress.

The great coats of the men were threadbare and worn out, and the remainder of their apparel in a still worse condition. They had no change of clothing; and when they returned from the trenches to the camp at night, they slept without any covering except one wet blanket—the floor of the tent meanwhile being almost as wet as the ground outside.

And yet we are told by another writer that there was timber enough floating in the bay, for several days, after a violent storm, to have made huts for the whole army!! But it was not secured at the time; and at last it went out to sea again. By this time, probably, timber for that purpose has arrived by ships at Balaklava.

Fuel also could hardly be obtained, even for cooking, except a few green twigs gathered in the ravines. Cooking utensils were also very rare.

And yet the coffee sent to the army was in its *natural state*, *i. e.* not roasted, and of course not ground. The soldiers, of course, therefore, had these two operations to perform. And in accomplishing this object, they spoiled their mess tins, the tops of which they used for roasting; and also spoiled the coffee itself, in attempting to grind it between two stones.

The hospitals were not provided with bedding, blankets, proper cooking utensils, or fuel; which state of things necessarily added largely to the amount of mortality. One physician states also that he cannot obtain any laudanum for the sick!

"And unless the troops could be soon hutted," the writer continues, "and provided with warm clothing and food, the consequences will be most melancholy, and the exertions of the medical officers of little avail."

And yet Constantinople and Varna are within forty-eight hours' sail of Sebastopol!! Why, therefore, were not the warm clothing and the needed utensils promptly obtained, and supplied within a single week to the suffering soldiers?

But another privation to be mentioned also, is the scarcity of provisions. The men were reduced, at the last accounts, to merely half a pound of meat and biscuit a day, without rice; and this because the roads were so bad that provisions could not be brought up from Balaklava, only four or five miles distant from Sebastopol!!

Why was not a passable road *seasonably made?*

Of the small amount of provisions actually brought up, some was carried on the backs of men; and officers are frequently to be seen carrying articles for their own consumption, on foot, and through the mud, from Balaklava to Sebastopol. Soldiers thus employed often fall exhausted by the way; and the poor draught horses were constantly dying in this service; for the latter, as well as the men, were both over-worked and under-fed. As each animal dies, its share of work of course falls upon its survivors. The arabas also were constantly getting broken, the mud being, much of the way, ten inches deep. "And yet I cannot hear," says a correspondent there of the London *Daily News*, "that measures have been taken to get up a fresh supply of draught cattle and wagons from Constantinople, Varna, and Eupatoria." Another writer says the scene on the road to Balaklava almost "defies description. Arabas broken down; mules toiling along and slipping down; others down, and not the least chance of their ever rising again, &c. The horses of the artillery are so dreadfully weather-beaten, that they die two and three of a night in many divisions; and those of the cavalry are wretched ghosts of what they were—drawn up in the belly and straight as a match, and standing in mud a foot deep."

And yet we are also told that after the wreck of the transports an immense number of packages of pressed hay floated into the bay and upon the shore. Its compressed state prevented its being saturated with water. This was, however, not secured for several days, and at length it floated out to sea again.

The personal appearance of the soldiers may be gathered from the following somewhat humorous description of a *specimen*: "Think not that a regiment in the Crimea is at all like a regiment at Portsmouth—very far from it. At home, all is neat and clean as a pin; here, dress is of the roughest kind. Who is this now passing? Surely he must be some stranger from the wilds of Tartary. No; he is one of this now-renowned army. Upon his head, instead of a shako, he has placed the comfortable lamb-skin cap of the country, taken from some terrified Crim; on his back is the cloak of a Russian, not much the better for mud and dirt; around his legs are skins, or stout rags, as the case may be, tied on with spun-yarn, or a piece of rope picked up from a rubbish-heap; his shoes, and far above his ankles, are covered with thick mud; in his mouth is a short clay-pipe, the campaigner's dearest friend; and he marches along with the air of a hero, with his nod for this comrade and a word for that, apparently as contented, if not so clean, as when walking in full fig down the streets of dear Old England."

By a letter dated Dec. 4, we learn, that owing to a want of hospital marquees, "five men of the battalion of the Guards were found dead outside of one of the tents, within the last thirty hours;" and that the mortality among the Turks had assumed "all the dimensions of a plague." It was also added, that a vast number of heavy guns, and an immense quantity of shot, shell, and powder were being landed on the beach—we trust there was also some *laudanum* on board—but with no present prospect of being moved to the place where they were required. The Russians were still constantly making sorties by day, and creating alarms by night, so that the English were worn out by constant fatigue and loss of sleep.

The London *Times* of December 28 states that the regiments just arrived from "Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu, and even the fifty strong, healthy policemen sent from London, sicken and die, where they have to live, to work, to walk, to sit, to eat and drink and sleep in wet clothes and wet boots, under wet tents, on the wet ground, in watery trenches, under rainy skies. The human frame was not made for this sort of work; and since the work has doubled, the food been reduced to half-rations, and the tents been blown away, the pest has stalked triumphantly through the army." The whole army eagerly desire to assault the city, if only to "*put an end to their own misery;*" the present being "a state of things which costs us every week as much death and sickness as a pitched battle, without the glory, and still more, without any result." It also adds the opinion, that, were the immediate capture of the place to cost 10,000 men in killed and wounded, three months' longer continuance of the present state of things will cost quite that number, and leave the work still to be done; for though the English nation is the richest, as well as the most ingenious people in the world, "we have really shown no more artifice or skill in the siege of Sebastopol than our ancestors would have done 2,000 years ago."

So far as the hygiene and medical arrangements are concerned, we shall not now be expected to controvert this last opinion.

But we will no longer contemplate this gloomy subject. At last the report reaches us that the materials for a railroad from Balaklava to Sebastopol are on the way to the Crimea; and a warmer sensation comes over us as we read that orders for clothing have actually been forwarded to Constantinople, and that several thousands of buffalo skins are on their way from Canada. We hope the poor soldiers have, ere now, felt the luxury again of a comfortable suit of clothes. E. R. P.

* The allies landed in the Crimea on the 14th of September; the battle of the Alma was on the 20th; and the firing upon Sebastopol commenced on the 17th of October. The battle of Inkermann occurred on the 5th of November.

† The mean temperature [illegible] in January is 31°. [illegible]

‡ According to the [illegible], Sebastopol is less than 300 miles from Constantinople, less than [illegible] from Varna, and about [illegible] from Eupatoria.

John B. Miller's Withdrawal.

The following letter appears under the editorial head of the Utica *Observer* of Feb. 12. It will be remembered that ex-Governor Seymour's residence is "nigh upon Utica:"

To Dewitt C. Grove, Publisher of the Utica Observer:

Sir: By the papers of last week I learned that John B. Miller of Utica, had been nominated to the office of Secretary of Legation at Peru, and upon private authority of the highest character, I learned that the nomination was unsought on Mr. Miller's part.

Soon after the nomination was made, the public were informed that the confirmation of the nomination by the Senate of the United States was doubtful, it being charged upon Mr. Miller that he was a supporter of Mr. Van Buren in 1848, an opponent of the Nebraska movement of last year, and that he is now editor of the Utica *Observer*. On Saturday evening the telegraph brought the news that Mr. Miller's name had been withdrawn from the Senate, and that of Mr. S. S. Cox, editor of the Ohio *Statesman*, sent in and immediately confirmed by the Senate. In other words, it being determined by the Senate that Mr. Miller's nomination should be rejected, to save himself that mortification, the President withdrew his name.

Probably it is of little consequence to Mr. Miller whether he goes to Peru or remains in the United States; and probably it is of less importance to the public whether Mr. Miller or Mr. Cox holds the office in question, as Mr. Cox is, perhaps, a competent person. The principle involved in Mr. Miller's virtual rejection is, however, of great importance to all who take an interest in political affairs. It establishes, beyond all question, that of which we hardly needed additional evidence, that no man who has ever been suspected of Free-Soil tendencies, or of a desire to localize and restrain Slavery, can receive favor from the general administration. The President dare not stem this current, and I know not whether he wishes to.

General Dix, an ornament to his country by his acquirements and position, was expressly told by the President that he should be appointed Minister to France, but the President dared not, or desired not, to fulfil the promise. He was nominated to a subordinate office in New-York, and with great difficulty confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Angel was rejected by the Senate. Subservient toadies in New-York have been from time to time selected to represent the Barnburners. Mr. O'Sullivan was only confirmed in his appointment to Portugal, after eating every honest declaration he had ever made, and rolling in filth till he was suited to the taste of the United States Senate; and now Mr. Miller is rejected when nominated without application on his part, to an office for which he was eminently qualified.

This rejection not only establishes that an Anti-Slavery extension feeling is to be punished, but that no change of position will ever wipe out the stain. Mr. Miller was a member of the last Syracuse Convention, and an active member of the Committee on resolutions, which contented itself with characterizing the Nebraska-Kansas bill as "inexpedient and unnecessary," instead of denouncing it as an insult to the North, as a gross violation of good faith, and as an outrage to the moral sense of the whole Union, and which commanded the practical surrender by Congress of its power to restrain the extension of Slavery. But this did not avail. In supporting Mr. Van Buren in 1848, and in opposing the Nebraska bill in 1854, he had committed the unpardonable sin.

The Senate could in one day receive and confirm the nomination of Augustus Caesar Dodge, of Iowa, as Minister to Spain, although his own State had just repudiated his subservience to Slavery; but Mr. Miller, although representing the feelings of nineteen out of twenty of every citizen, and nine out of ten of every Democrat, of whatever line or creed, of the State of New-York, must be rejected.

What do these gentlemen propose to do with the 120,000 Democrats who voted for Mr. Van Buren in 1848, or with the 156,000 Democrats who voted for Governor Seymour last Fall, and of whom not one thousand hold dissenting opinions? How many votes do they imagine Governor Seymour would have received upon the issue of the Douglas-Nebraska bill? Not 5,000 in the State of New-York. Or do they propose to go into the Presidential canvass in 1856, conceding the largest State in the Union as the starting capital in business of a Whig candidate.

Have they shut their ears to the fact that in all the recent discussions concerning the reelection of Wm. H. Seward, no individual has objected to him, that his Anti-Slavery views are too radical? They have been universally assented to, and are thoroughly engrafted upon the minds of all thinking men. This Senatorial fatuity can only be explained upon the principle, that whom the gods wish to destroy they first deprive of their senses. Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois have given awful warning, which none but madmen can disregard. M.

From the Rochester Union, Feb. 12.

The withdrawal of John Miller's nomination for the Peruvian Legation, after it had been sent to the Senate, is likely to be much discussed by the political press. When all the facts bearing upon the matter become known, we shall probably revert to it at some length. Mr. Miller probably owed his nomination, in some degree, to Governor Seymour's presence in Washington. He was one of the Committee of the last Democratic State Convention which "invented" the famous Nebraska resolution, quasi-endorsing that measure, when it was known to be detested by nine-tenths of the people of this State.

At first view his fate would seem to offer little encouragement to those who undertake to propitiate the Administration by sustaining or apologizing for its obnoxious acts in opposition to a stern and almost unanimous popular sentiment at home. Mr. Miller had opposed the Nebraska bill in his paper when it was pending; and his successor had warmly advocated it in his—the *Ohio Statesman*. Whether these facts account for "the milk in the cocoanut," we forbear to express an opinion yet.

☞ Alexander Dumas has lately been engaged in writing a novel, *L'Ingénu*, which is a sort of *chronique scandaleuse* of the events which took place at the beginning of the present century. Amongst the personages who figure in this story is a certain M. Augee, who followed the example of the complacent

"Cato, the sententious,
Who lent his lady to his friend Hortensius."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Lectures in the French Language.—Stuyvesant Institute Lecture Room, No. 3 Union-square.—A course of Six Lectures on the *History and Literature of the French* will be delivered on Thursday of each week, by Elie Charlier, of Paris, Professor of the French language in H. Pangenet's Institution; to commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUBJECTS:
1. *France in the 11th Century—Les Croisades.*
2. *France in the 15th Century—Jeanne d'Arc.*
3. *France in the 16th Century—La Renaissance.*
4 and 5. *France in the 17th Century—Siècle de Louis XIV.*
6. *France in the 18th Century—Voltaire et son Temps.*

Course tickets, $2 50; single tickets, 50 cents; to be had at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway, or at the door.

"We take much pleasure in commending this course to students and lovers of the French language. Professor Charlier's character and attainments entitle him to the confidence and regard of our community.
"GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal."

☞ National Academy of Design.—The 30th Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, will be opened to the public on MONDAY, March 12, at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. Artists will please send their usual lists to the undersigned at the University, as soon as possible; and they are particularly desired to have their works in readiness by or immediately after the first day of March, as the arrangements will absolutely forbid the admission of any contribution whatever, later than Monday, the 5th. They must remember also, that the limited capacity of the present temporary galleries will, necessarily, confine every exhibitor to a smaller space on the walls than heretofore.

"Varnishing Day" will be on Saturday, the 10th March, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. By order of the Council.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Recording Secretary, N. A.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—This Institution now comprises upwards of 42,000 volumes, to which additions of interesting and valuable works are constantly making. The Reading Rooms are liberally supplied with newspapers and periodicals. They are open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Library closes at 9 P. M. Terms to Clerks are $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues. All others $5 per annum. Persons desiring to use the Reading Room only can do so upon payment of $3 a year, in advance.
GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.
Merchants and others are respectfully requested to observe the benefits which will result to young men in their employ by making them members of this Association.

☞ German Lectures.—SECOND SERIES.—The first of the second series of six German Lectures, will be delivered at the Mercantile Library, late Astor Opera House, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, by G. A. Wislicenus. Subject—*The German Nationality in America*. Tickets for the course, $1 50, and single tickets for 25 cts., to be had of SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; SCHUBERTH, No. 561 Broadway; BREUSING, No. 421 Broadway; DUNG, No. 32 Bowery; the Librarian of the Mercantile Library, and at the door.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, cancer, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ Alleghania Lodge, No. 183, I. O. of O. F.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge rooms, No. 193 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 16, as the M. W. G. M. will visit us on that evening. By order of N. G. JAS. Y. SMITH, Secretary.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 19.—W. Adams, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ Gulick Guard.—The Twentieth Annual Ball of the Gulick Guard will take place at the Apollo Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1855.
JOHN CONLAND, Chairman.
Gilbert C. Deane, Secretary.

☞ Rev. Dr. Holman will preach in the Meeting House of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church EVERY EVENING this week, excepting Saturday. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—The lady who was in one of the Bleecker-st. omnibuses at the corner of Carmine and Bleecker-sts. on the 28th day of August, 1853, when a gig was upset and a gentleman injured, is requested to leave her address with Dr. GRISWOLD, at No. 467 Hudson-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A guardian having a ward of highly respectable connections, and of suitable age for settlement in life, possessing amiability, refinement and personal attractions, wishes by this means to meet with a gentleman worthy of her society. As the lady has some property, and is of retiring disposition, it is not necessary that the gentleman should be rich, but must be of respectable family, business or profession. This method is unusual, but is adopted because the advertiser believes there are many like himself whose engagements and duties will enable them to appreciate this course. Please address to RESIDENT, Union-square Post-Office—provided, after an exchange of notes, the party is willing, through reference to a third party or friend, or in any way, give assurance of sincerity and respectability, otherwise this need not be answered.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS,
No. 18 South-st., New-York,
AND
GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS,
New-Orleans, La.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either of them, as above.

THIRTEENTH ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE.—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2[illegible], at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston. Subject—*Relation of Slavery to the Democratic Institutions of America, and its Influence Thereon.* Admittance 25 cents.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable married couple without incumbrance, in some respectable family; the man understands the care of horses, is a good coachman, and of good, steady habits; the woman is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer. No objections to City or country; the best of reference given from their last place. Please call at No. 87 26th-st., near 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl in a private family, to do chamberwork, assist in ironing and washing, and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 99 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, by a colored woman, who has excellent City reference. Inquire on Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 176 West 29th-st.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a School in the vicinity of this City. It has now in its second term some 140 pupils of both sexes. The building is large, elegant and adapted to the object. The applicant must be a practical and successful teacher, have the command of some capital, and be well recommended. To such a one a useful and highly remunerative enterprise is at once open. Address immediately for terms, object, &c., A. B., Carlton-av., first door north of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAD WANTED IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE.—One who is about 16 years of age, smart and active, of good moral habits, and lives with his parents in this City, may make application in his own handwriting, giving his address and reference, to INSURANCE CO., Box No. 1,877, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—In a family school near Fallston, Har. County, Md.; a single gentleman of experience in teaching, well qualified to teach the Latin, Greek and French languages, Mathematics, and the different branches of English. Address Rev. JOHN E. KERSCH, post paid, as above.

TO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.—An energetic young man, having a thorough knowledge of the above goods and an acquaintance with buyers in New-York and Connecticut, desires an engagement as salesman or buyer. Salary expected moderate. Reference from last employers. Address W., Box No. 3,[illegible], Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—A good practical business young man, who is willing to make himself useful to his employers and writes a good hand. The best of reference as to honesty and capability will be required. Salary moderate. Address E. B. W., at the office of this paper.

MAN WANTED—Fully capable to take charge of an alcoholic still, run by steam; must be sober and reliable at all times. To such a person steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply immediately at No. 140 West 17th-st.

COOK WANTED.—A Protestant woman, of good character and disposition, competent to cook, wash and iron well, and to take proper care of a kitchen and all that belongs to it, may find a good situation by applying at No. 34 East 31st-st.

MAN WANTED—As confidential Clerk or Salesman in a wholesale and retail Paint and Glass business. Unexceptionable reference required. Call between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., on J. C. DORR, No. 389 Greenwich-st.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FARM WANTED—In exchange for a double house in this City. The house is situated in the wealthiest part and best neighborhood that can be wished for—below and within 25 or 30 feet from Canal-st.; is in fee and for several years partly occupied by the owner. The farm wanted must be within 1 to 2 hours' ride, by railroad or steamboat, from the City, with good house, water, fruits, &c., and containing from 10 to 50 acres. Inquire and address to H. MIGEON, No. 12 Broad-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A cigar store, fancy store, or confectionery, in some good locality where the rent is low. Fixtures neat, and the stock light, and having one or more rooms attached suitable for a small family. Any one with such a place at their disposal, may find a cash customer by addressing PURCHASE, Broadway Post-office, stating the location, business, and lowest price for which it can be bought.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A farm of 10 to 20 acres, well improved, with a cottage and outbuildings, within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, in the vicinity of one of the railroads on or near Long Island Sound, preferred. State location, means of access from the City, and price. Address (post-paid) C. H. B., care THOMAS IRWIN & SON, No. 41 Pine-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—From 1st of May next, the dwelling part of a house over a store, either in 6th or 8th-avs., between 4th and 20th-sts., or a small genteel house at a low rent, in the same vicinity. Family of three persons, no children. Address VINCENT, at office of this paper.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—A modern built 3-story house, 25 feet front by about 60 feet deep, having all improvements, located between 14th and 34th-sts., and Irving-place and 6th-av. Price must correspond with the present value of money. Address F. JONES, *Daily Times* Office, stating price, location, &c.

WISCONSIN.—Wanted 1,000 to 3,000 acres good land, fairly proportioned in prairie and timber, for stock or grain farms, and located near Madison, or in the south of the State, in exchange for two very superior farms in Dutchess County. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A furnished dwelling house containing 10 or 12 rooms; location between 2d and 6th-avs., not higher than 25th-st.; must have all the modern improvements, and must be rented low. Address, with terms, &c., to C. S., *Times* Office. No children.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—In this City or Brooklyn, by a gentleman with a small family, the second floor with four rooms, with front or back basement would answer. Rent not to exceed $200. Address, stating location, E. RYER, Box No. 2,000 Lower Post-Office.

LOFTS WANTED.—One or two Large Lofts suitable for a Bookbinder, location to be in the vicinity of Fulton and Nassau or Beekman-st. Any person having Lofts to let and would be willing to give a five years lease, can find a tenant by addressing Box 2687, Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A small house and lot in Brooklyn, from $2,000 to $3,000. Address, with price, terms, &c., A. Z., Box No. 1,192, Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman, wife and two children, (aged 11 and 4 years,) and servant, with front room in second story, bedroom, in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Location desired between 14th and 34th-sts., near 7th, 8th, 9th or 10th-avs. Address D. D., Times Office.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

APARTMENTS TO BE LET FURNISHED—At No. 25 Lispenard-st., for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN R. YALE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM YOUNG, Editor and Proprietor of the NEW-YORK ALBION, has this day associated with him S. J. AHERN, late Principal Clerk in the publication office of the New-York *Daily Times*. The business of the ALBION will henceforth be conducted under the name of
WM. YOUNG & CO.
WM. YOUNG,
New-York, Feb. 13, 1855. S. J. AHERN.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GREGORY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. M. GREGORY and S. B. GREGORY, who are severally authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.—New-York, Jan. 31, 1855.
W. M. GREGORY,
S. B. GREGORY,
JAS. A. NORTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of S. B. GREGORY & CO., and will continue the crockery business at No. 115 Pearl-st.—New-York, Feb. 1, 1855.
S. B. GREGORY,
JAS. A. NORTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style and firm of CONNOLEY & ADAMS, for the purpose of conducting a Tobacco Commission Business at No. 47 Front-st.
JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
New-York, Feb. 15, 1855. ROBERT M. ADAMS.

Mr. INNES C. ADAMS, lately of the firm of Messrs. Patterson, Adams & Co., will be happy to see his old friends at the store of Connolly & Adams, No. 47 Front-st.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of ALFRED M. WEEKES & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. ALFRED M. WEEKES assumes all the liabilities of the concern, and is authorized to receipt for all moneys due the same.
ALFRED M. WEEKES,
New-York, Feb. 13, 1855. WM. S. VANDERBILT.
N. B.—ALFRED M. WEEKES will continue at the same stand, No. 416 Broadway, the Gentlemen's Furnishing business as heretofore.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between ELIAS F. WILMARTH and GEO. A. BENTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Feb. 7, 1855.
ELIAS F. WILMARTH,
GEO. A. BENTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pump and Boiler Tubes, Preserve and Paint Cans, Mustard, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 69 Nassau-st., near John-st.

$200.—TO PROVISION DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale in the city of Brooklyn, the stock and fixtures of a well located Provision Store, with a business increasing at the rate of 50 per cent. a month. For particulars inquire of MILES & BETTS, Wall-st., or a note addressed to H. W., Brooklyn Post-Office, will receive attention.

TO HOTEL AND COFFEE SALOON PROPRIETORS.—For sale, a first-rate apparatus for making tea and coffee on a large scale, or for keeping a large concern in a constant supply of hot water; it is capable of boiling 40 gallons of water at once, with a small wood fire, and serve as a stove the same time. Inquire at No. 78 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

ELECTROTYPING.—The right man, acquainted with Stereotyping, Printing and Electrotyping, with $3,000 in cash, can hear of a rare chance, in a business well established, by addressing ELECTROTYPIST, Box No. 1030 Post-Office, New-York, stating name and where an interview can be had.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—A good opportunity for a small capital. 21 years established at the corner of Market and Madison-sts. Apply at the store of A. W. BARNS, assignee, No. 144 Chatham-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO WEEKS MORE.—The books of the COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION will close on the 28th inst., in this City. All subscribers to the KNICKERBOCKER, and any of the other $3 magazines, before that time, will receive a certificate of membership in this Association.
Subscriptions received at No. 3 Astor-House, and at the KNICKERBOCKER Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues gratis.

LAS CASES' NAPOLEON.
Published this day.
MEMOIRS OF LIFE, EXILE AND CONVERSATIONS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.
BY THE COUNT DE LAS CASES.
4 vols. 12mo. cloth, $4; half calf or mor. ex., $8.
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:
1. Portrait of Napoleon.
2. Portrait of Charles Bonaparte.
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5. Portrait of Marshal Bertrand.
6. Portrait of Talleyrand.
7. Portrait of Sir Hudson Lowe.
8. Portrait of Las Cases.
9. Napoleon on board the Bellerophon.
10. Residence of Napoleon at Longwood.
11. Eugene Beauharnais claiming his father's sword.
12. House in which Napoleon was born.
13. Burning of Moscow.
14. The Return from Elba.
15. Napoleon's Humanity.
16. Death of Napoleon.
17. Statue of Napoleon on the Place Vendome.
18. Tomb of Napoleon.
19. Map of St. Helena.
20. Plan of Longwood.
J. S. REDFIELD, Publisher,
Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st., New-York.

A WORK FOR THE LADIES.
THE LADIES' GUIDE TO CROCHET.
BY MRS. ANN S. STEVENS.
Copiously illustrated with original and very choice designs in Crochet, &c., printed in colors, separate from the letter-press, on tinted paper. Also, with numerous wood cuts printed with the letter-press, explanatory of terms, &c. Oblong, pp. 117, beautifully bound in extra cloth, gilt. Price 75 cents.
This is by far the best work on the subject of Crochet yet published. There are plenty of other books containing Crochet patterns, but the difficulty is, they do not have the necessary instructions how to work them, and are, therefore, useless. This work, however, supplies this much felt and glaring deficiency, and has the terms in Crochet so clearly explained that any Crochet pattern, however difficult, may be worked with ease.
GARRETT & CO.,
Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.
Also, for sale by all Booksellers.

OUT AT LAST.
The Twelfth Edition of
THE WEALTH AND BIOGRAPHY
OF THE
WEALTHY CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
Is now for sale at the *Sun* Office, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. Price 25 cents.
It is a handsome book of 84 pages, containing the names of more than 1,000 persons estimated to be worth $100,000 or upwards, and also interesting biographical sketches, in which the origin and mode of accumulating some 500 of these large fortunes is traced.

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.
JUST PUBLISHED.
AN AID TO DOMESTIC WORSHIP.
By the author of "The Christian's Companion to the Sick and Afflicted." One large octavo volume of 800 pages. It contains a reference to a portion of Scripture for reading, and interesting reflections thereon, with suitable Prayers for every day in the year. Also, an Appendix of additional Forms of Family Prayers for six weeks, with others for occasional use. 2 vols. 8vo., cloth, $3 50. 2 vols. bound in one, $3.
STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway.

MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICE.—Our new Catalogue of Music at the greatly reduced price, is now ready, and will be sent to any part of the United States without charge. In order that purchasers may have the advantage of our great reduction in the price of Music, it is necessary that they should select from our catalogue which contains nearly all the works of merit or popularity of foreign composers, and all the valuable copyright works of Wm. Vincent Wallace, Geo. F. Root, W. H. Brown, J. A. Fowler, and others. Such non-copyright works as are not in our catalogue we are now about, and will continue to reprint, so that the public may have the advantage of the reduced prices on them. Purchasers at other stores will be sure to inquire for our editions, in order to get them at the reduced price.
Piano fortes, Guitars, Flutes, &c. &c., of our own manufacture, all at the lowest market prices, and warranted in all respects. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, Harmoniums for Churches, &c., &c. WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.
Dealers, Seminaries, and Teachers supplied on the lowest terms. Music sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the money.

THE NEW AMERICAN DAILY NEWSPAPER—Will be issued on Saturday morning, Feb. 17; carriers, agents and others will please be punctual. Office, No. 25 Ann-st., where subscriptions and advertisements will be received.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETING.
GREAT BARGAINS IN ENGLISH CARPETS.
W. & J. SLOANE,
No. 245 Broadway,
(Opposite the Park,)
Are daily receiving shipments of the most handsome English Carpets, comprising a splendid and choice selection
OF
VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS,
OF
CROSSLEY'S,
And other celebrated makers.
The entire shipments having been purchased in Europe this Winter, by one of the firm. They are confident that their stock, which they offer for sale at
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES,
is as varied and complete as that of any other establishment in the country.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MILLINERY GOODS
FOR SPRING SALES.
PINNEO & CO.,
No. 76 Chambers-st., New-York.
HAVE just opened their Spring importations of Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, &c., including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and recherché styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.
P. & Co., import their own goods, and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully attended to. No. 76 Chambers-st.,
near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

JUST OPENED,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF STRAW BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
Which, together with a general assortment of Millinery Goods, will be sold to cash purchasers at reduced prices.
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., cor. William, N. Y.
N. B.—Just received, one dozen cartons rich white Ostrich and Marabout Feathers.

CHEAP CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO., will offer for sale, on MONDAY, February 12, [illegible] pieces of extra three-ply and superfine ingrain carpets, purchased at the late auction sale of the Lowell Carpet Company, at unprecedented low prices. Also, tapestry, Brussels and velvet carpets of Messrs. Crossley & Sons, and others at prices from $1 per yard and upwards.

WET GOODS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.—A. G. COLBY, No. 21 3d-av., will offer, this morning, some great bargains in Wet Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, and Towelings. Fine Linens from 2s. to 3s. 6d., worth twice the money. The above goods are warranted perfect, (wet only.) Goods sent to all parts of the City.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR continues to receive, by almost every steamer, new supplies of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, which for ease and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed, while her prices are only half usually charged. No. 48 Third-av., near 10th-st.

50,000 YARDS TAPESTRY CARPETINGS from 8s. Also an immense assortment of Ingrains and Three-plys, just purchased at the recent auction sales. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand-st. corner Chrystie.

TWO CASES OF NEW SUMMER SILKS—Will be opened to-morrow, Feb. 13, at 5s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

BROWN & DOYLE, No. 354 Bowery, between 4th and Great Jones-sts., are selling a large lot of embroideries, including collars, flouncings, bands, &c., considerably less than the usual prices. Best kid gloves, 4s. 6d. per pair.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 326 and 327, 2 certificates of $5,000 each.	$10,000
331, 1 certificate of	5,000
332 and 333, 2 certificates of $4,000 each.	8,000
334 and 335, 2 certificates of $3,000 each.	6,000
	$[illegible]

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 13, 1839. Also,

Nos. 31 and 33, 2 certificates of $15,000 each.	$30,000
34, 1 certificate of	5,461
	$35,461

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1862, in the name of John Augustus, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 28, 1845.
Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.
The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$100 REWARD.—ROBBERY.—The store of Messrs. TULLAUGH & UNDERWOOD was broken into on Monday night, the 12th inst., and robbed of clothing, cloths, cassimeres, silks and velvets, to the amount of $800. $100 reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods, or in proportion for any part of them.

LOST—On Saturday evening, Feb. 10, on 10th-av., near Manhattanville, a SCOTCH BLANKET, blue on one side and brown on the other, bound with ribbon. The party finding it will confer a favor, and receive a suitable reward, by leaving it at SWAN & WETMORE'S, No. 65 Broadway.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE "TOURO LITERARY INSTITUTE," devoted to the literary and social advancement of the Hebrew community, will take place on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 7½ P. M., at the rooms No. 449 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway. Rev. H. A. Henry and Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., having kindly volunteered their services, will deliver addresses. The members, their friends and the public are respectfully invited to attend.
B. H. MAYERS, President.
Hyman Emanuel, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL .... Lessee.
THE MANAGEMENT.—Have the honor to announce to the public that the regular season of Opera will commence on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1855,
with Verdi's celebrated Opera Seria,
RIGOLETTO,
(FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.)
When it is hoped that the care and attention bestowed upon the mise en scène, Scenery and Appointments, the additional comforts made in the interior of the house, together with the large corps of Vocal and Instrumental Performers and EMINENT ARTISTS ENGAGED, and the great conformity of PRICES TO THE POPULAR STANDARD, will insure the support and good will of the People of New-York.

OPERAS TO BE PERFORMED DURING THE SEASON.

Rigoletto, 1st time.......Verdi	Étoile du Nord, 1st time.
Guglielmo Tell, 1st time,	..........Meyerbeer
Rossini	Masaniello..........Auber
Trovatore, 1st time.......Verdi	La Nozze di Figaro.
Le Prophete.......Meyerbeer	

together with revivals of standard favorite Operas.

REGULATION OF PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle..........ONE DOLLAR.
Second Circle..........FIFTY CENTS.
Gallery..........TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Secured Choice Seats. (To be secured in the day-time only.)..........FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes, holding from 4 to 12 PERSONS, ACCORDING TO LOCATION, from $8 to $20.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF SEASON SUBSCRIPTIONS.
It has been suggested to the Managers by many warm friends of the Opera, and also by the peculiar features of the times, *to divide the regular seasons into* SUBSCRIBERS' SEASONS OF TWELVE NIGHTS EACH.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For 12 nights. (Seats secured)..........$[illegible]
During the first subscription of 12 nights the Management guarantees that the new Operas
RIGOLETTO, by Verdi,
and WILLIAM TELL, by Rossini,
will positively be produced. On the opening night, MONDAY, 19th of February, 1855,
Sig. BIAGIO BOLCIONI, and
Sig. ETTORE BARILI,
will make their first appearance before an American public.
The management have permanently secured the services of the most favorite Artists in this country; among them are
Mad. BERTUCCA MARETZEK, CESARE BADIALI,
Mad. PATTI STRAKOSCH, DOMENICO LORINI,
LUIGO ROCCO, Signor COLETTI, &c.
The management have also received information from their agents in Europe and Havana, that engagements are concluding with
SIGNORA FREZZOLINI,
MADAME VIARDOT-GARCIA,
SIGNOR NERI BERALDI,
SIGNOR MARINI, and
OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS,
some of whom are expected in the course of the month.
The CHORUS and ORCHESTRA will consist of
100 Performers,
most carefully selected, under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Notice to Season Subscribers.—As the amounts received from the subscriptions are considered as separate from the regular monetary business of the establishment, the manager has the pleasure to announce that James Phalen, Esq., and Henry A. Coit, Esq., have kindly consented to act as Trustees, and will hold such amounts in trust until the termination of the period of subscription.
The Box Office will be open at the Academy of Music for subscription and securing seats, on MONDAY, 12th of February, and during the week, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M.

ITALIAN OPERA—LAFARGE'S METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
Mr. HACKETT respectfully announces that the only Farewell Performances of
Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO,
prior to their return to Europe by the steamer *Atlantic* on Wednesday next, will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16,
and
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16,
will be presented Bellini's Grand Opera, in 2 acts,
NORMA.

Norma..........	Madame Grisi.
Adalgisa..........	Signorina Donovani.
Pollione..........	Signor Mario.
Oroveso..........	Signor Susini.
Musical Director and Conductor..........	Signor Arditi.
Stage Manager..........	Signor Amati Dubreuil.
Prompter..........	Signor Salabert.
Chorus Master..........	Signor Torriani.

ENTRANCE TICKET, ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
Tickets, with Reserved Seats, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Private Boxes and Parquet Circle Boxes, according to locality and capacity, from $5 to $20.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. HACKETT, for which occasion MADAME GRISI and SIGNOR MARIO have volunteered their gratuitous services, being positively their LAST appearance in America.

LAFARGE'S METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—THE OPERA.—Mr. HACKETT announces that Mme. GRISI and Signor MARIO will certainly depart for Europe by the steamship *Atlantic* next Wednesday, 21st inst., and that their Farewell Performances will consist of only as follows:
FRIDAY, (To-Morrow,) Feb. 16—NORMA—Positively for the last time in America.
SATURDAY, Feb. 17—In compliance with numerous applications, Mme. GRISI has consented to perform (for the last time in America,) her great part of SEMIRAMIDE—Idreno, Signor Mario. After which, also by particular request, the last scene of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Edgardo, Signor Mario.
MONDAY, Feb. 19—Mme. GRISI and Signor MARIO having liberally proffered their valuable and gratuitous services for the BENEFIT of Mr. HACKETT, will make their Farewell Appearance in America in a favorite Opera, which will be announced in a future advertisement, together with other entertainments.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, by unanimous request, the beautiful Burlesque on the Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Introducing all the gems.

Lucrezia Borgia..........	Miss A. [illegible]
Gennaro..........	G. S. Buckley.
Duke Alphonso..........	W. Percival.
Orsini..........	R. Bishop Buckley.
Lords, Courtiers, &c..........	Company.

Preceding the Opera, Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
N. B.—Saturday evening, Feb. 17, Benefit of G. W. Brown, door-keeper.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY—Four Capital Pieces for Variety.
Mr. BURTON in three good parts.
The Farce of JOHN JONES.
Guy Goodluck, the unfortunate man, Mr. Burton.
The Comedy of LIVING TOO FAST,
with Mr. Jordan and Miss Raymond.
And the Farce of
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jim Baggs, with a Song, Mr. Burton.
The capital piece of TURNING THE TABLES,
with Mr. Burton, Mr. Jordan, Mrs. Burton, &c.
TO-MORROW—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A CARD.—MR. W. HARRISON begs to announce to the patrons of the Theatre and the public generally, that his benefit and last appearance but two will take place on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 15, when will be presented the fairy opera and spectacle of
CINDERELLA.
In announcing this opera for his benefit, Mr. Harrison is induced to do so from a very general request made by hundreds who have been unable to get seats to witness its late representations.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, when will be presented, the Comedy of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Ligny.......... Mr. Lester.
After which, the Comedy entitled the
GAME OF LIFE.
Adam Greenleaf, Mr. Blake | Rupert Wolfe.....Mr. Lester
Drake........Mr. Brougham | Rose Greenleaf...Rosa Bennett

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performances commence at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 15, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA.
Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison | Cinderella......Miss L. Pyne.
To conclude with the Farce of
A BLIGHTED BEING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The most Chaste, interesting and beautiful performances, AFTERNOON and EVENING, selected with an especial eye to the entertainment of families. THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1855, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on this occasion only, the great Temperance Drama of THE DRUNKARD, with all the original cast. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, two very amusing pieces. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled..	$[illegible]
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES..	[illegible]
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case..	[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled..	[illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES..	[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases..	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies..	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled..	[illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Engineers..	[illegible]
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key..	[illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers..	$[illegible] to $[illegible]
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers..	[illegible] to [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses..	[illegible] to [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers..	[illegible] to [illegible]
WATCHES which run eight days with once winding..	[illegible] to [illegible]
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches..	[illegible] to [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..	[illegible] to [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING-CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS..	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS..	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES..	[illegible] to [illegible]

SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.
Watches Cleaned and Repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, at the New-York University on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock. Elisha K. Cornell will give an account of Lieut. Gibbon's Exploring Expedition on the Amazon River and its tributaries. Admission free.

The first annual report of the Geological Survey of [illegible] to the Legislature, and [illegible] with valuable practical and scientific information. [illegible] An interesting feature of the work is the topographical map which will accompany it—being the result of a continuation of the Coast Survey over the State, and showing every natural and artificial feature of the country. Such a map every State in the Union ought to possess. An effort has been repeatedly made to obtain such a map for the State of New-York, but it is not yet accomplished. New-Jersey has taken an important step in Physical Science,—we trust her Legislature will not fail to follow where this step leads.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

The weather has been extremely unfavorable for business during the past week. [illegible]

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are not very freely dealt in, but as owners are not pressing their supplies, there is a fair degree of steadiness in the market. [illegible] Cotton Flannels are a little brisker, but not dearer. Denims are plenty and heavy. A limited inquiry, chiefly for export, prevails for Drills, which are unchanged in value. Duck is offered by most producers at 1 cent ℔ yard lower rates, but is not more sought after. [illegible] Ginghams are less abundant, but rule quiet at old quotations. Lawns are without variation. [illegible] Prints are but moderately dealt in, yet rule firm. Stripes are pretty active at former figures. Ticks are quiet and somewhat nominal.

Woolens are attracting very little attention; nor is there supposed to be much reason to believe that they will elicit much notice for some time to come. [illegible]

Foreign productions are sufficiently plenty for the season; but the trade in them is not reviving very quickly; and prices are, in many cases, unestablished by actual sales. Country purchasers have not had a fair opportunity to do much during the past week, owing to the disagreeable state of the weather; and this cause, together with a feeling of reluctance to augment supplies without an urgent necessity to do so, occasioned a tame local inquiry. These remarks contain an ample explanation of the continuous inactivity and irregularity in the traffic. [illegible]

Markets.... Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

The boisterous weather, to-day, greatly impeded business in every article of produce.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at $6 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, per 100 ℔.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,000 ℔ American yellow [illegible] at 27c. per ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Both here and at the eastward, a limited demand was experienced during the past week [illegible]. Our current rates are as follows:

Men's Thick and Kip Boots	$1 50 @ 2 25	
Men's Thick and Kip Brogans	80 @ 1 25	
Boys' Thick and Kip Boots	1 25 @ 1 75	
Boys' Thick and Kip Brogans	70 @ 1 00	
Youths' Thick and Kip Boots	90 @ 1 37½	
Youths' Thick and Kip Brogans	50 @ 75	
Women's Kip, Calf and Split Boots	75 @ 1 00	
Women's Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montez Boots	95 @ 1 12½	
Misses' Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montez Boots	65 @ 75	
Children's Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montez Boots	50 @ 60	
Ladies' Fine City-made Gaiters	1 25 @ 1 75	
Misses' Fine City-made Gaiters	80 @ 95	
Children's Fine City-made Gaiters	55 @ 60	

BREAD—No change of moment is noticeable in this line.

CANDLES—There is less doing in this branch of business, but previous rates are still supported.

COAL—The market is generally inactive, but quotations are without essential change.

COFFEE—Is quiet at old figures. [illegible]

COPPER—Remains as last noticed, with light sales at former prices.

COTTON—Appears inactive and languid, with very limited movements at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8½	8½	9	9½
Middling Fair	9½	9½	10¼	10½
Fair	9¾	10	11	11½

FEATHERS—Are unchanged. The sales referred to in our last should have been printed as embracing 2,000 ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod are rather brisker at $3 12½@$3 37½. [illegible] Mackerel are quiet, but quoted firm. Pickled Salmon and pickled Herring are without alteration. We heard that 1,200 boxes smoked Herring realized [illegible], and 30c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLAX—Is inactive and nominal. There is little of it here.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been less active, but have not varied in price, today. The home demand has been moderate. Shippers have evinced no great inclination to operate. The receipts are not very large, and the stock can hardly be said to be increasing. The day's sales consist of 5,800 bbls. We quote:

[illegible]	$ 12½@ 8 25
[illegible]	8 25 @ 8 37½
[illegible]	8 37½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½@ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 00

Canadian rules quiet, but steady at $9, in bond, and $9 50@$10, free, ℔ bbl. Southern is coming forward slowly, and is rather inactive, but firm. [illegible] Rye Flour is retailing at $6 25@$7 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn meal is plenty and heavy at $4 37½ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The sales of Raisins include 1,000 boxes dry at $2 75 for layer, and $3 40@$3 45 for bunch ℔ box. Other articles are without change.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite dull and nominal. There was none at all offered to-day. Rye is in light supply [illegible]. Nothing new has occurred in Barley, if we except some small sales reported at $1 12½@$1 15 ℔ bushel. State and Western Oats are in active request, and are very firm at 63c.@66c. ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet—parties still disagreeing about prices. Some small lots of Jersey were taken at $1 ℔ bushel. Holders ask $1 for Western Mixed and Southern Yellow, in store.

GUANO—Is in but moderate demand, yet prices are sustained.

HAY—River is scarce and selling, in lots, at 95c. for shipping, and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use ℔ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Is inactive and almost nominal.

HIDES—Are in light supply and good demand at advancing rates.

HOPS—Small lots of last year's crop bring [illegible] ℔ ℔, showing an unchanged market.

IRON—Scotch Pig is the only kind noticed by buyers, and this is in only small request at $31@$32, usual credit, ℔ ton.

LATHS—[illegible] sparingly offered and bought at $1 87½, usual discount.

LEAD—Is dull and heavy, without sales of importance.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is still actively [illegible]. Other descriptions are as [illegible].

LIME—Rockland [illegible].

LUMBER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—The inquiry is moderate at old rates. [illegible]

NAILS—Are generally salable and firm, as before quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, but sells at $3 37½@$3 50 ℔ 280 ℔. A moderate business in Spirits do., at 45c.@45½c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar, Rosin and Pitch are essentially unaltered in demand or value.

OILS—Crude Whale and Sperm remain as last noticed. Manufactured kinds are in better request at 75c.@77½c. for Bleached Winter Whale, and $2 for Unbleached Winter Sperm, ℔ gallon. Red Oil is selling slowly at 65c. ℔ gallon. [illegible] Palm Oil is scarce and quiet, at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔. Linseed is dull and heavy. Small lots are selling at 78c. Whole parcels could be bought for 77c. ℔ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is inactive, but firm at 85c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

POTATOES—Domestic are plenty and in fair demand, chiefly for City use, at prices ranging according to quality, from $2 50@$3 50 ℔ bbl.—no great change having occurred in the market since this day week.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, but firm, with sales of 470 bbls. at $12 87½@$13 for old Mess; $12 12½@$12 25 for new Prime; $14 37½@$14 50 for new Mess; $14 50@$15 25 for Western Prime Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for City do., and $17 for clear Mess ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling, in lots, at 7½c.@8c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are scarce and salable, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. There is a moderate business doing in Bacon at prices ranging from 6½c.@9c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in light supply, and is quiet, at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is rather brisker, but is otherwise unaltered. The day's sales embrace 350 bbls. at $5 25@$7 for country Prime; $9 50@$11 for country Mess; $11@$12 for repacked Western; $14@$15 for repacked Chicago, &c., and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime mess Beef is inactive, yet regularly quoted at $22@$26 ℔ tierce. About 200 bbls. Beef Hams were purchased at $15 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in improved request, at 15c.@19c. for Ohio, 22c.@26c. for State Dairy, and 20c.@25c. for Orange County, ℔ ℔. There is less offering. Cheese is quiet but steady, at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Only 50 tierces were sold to-day, at $4 12½ ℔ 100 ℔.

SALT—Is now generally plenty and heavy, the demand being limited, while prices have a downward tendency.

SEEDS—Clover is selling in small parcels at 10½c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Other articles are unchanged.

SPICES—Are now salable and buoyant at 4½c.@5c. for Race Ginger; 11½c.@11½c. for Sumatra Pepper; 13c. for Jamaica Pimento; 13½c.@14c. for Cloves; 37c.@38c. for Cassia, in mats; 90c.@92½c. for Mace; and 92½c.@95c. for prime Nutmegs, ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Are rather quiet but steady. The sales include only 150 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5½c., and some yellow Havana, in boxes, at 6½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Prime is plenty and obtainable at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—The demand is generally improving, and prices are well supported. We quote:

Green—Gunpowder and Imperial, Canton made, ℔ ℔, 16c.@28c.; *Twopings*, common, 25c.@30c.; *Twopings*, good and fine, 28c.@33c.; Fychow, Tonkay and Moyune kinds, cargo to superior, 34c.@37c.; fine 38c.@42c.; extra fine 42c.@48c.; curious 50c.@65c.; Hyson, Twankay kinds, 28c.@30c.; sweet and superior 31c.@35c.; fine 36c.@40c.; extra fine 42c.@48c.; curious 50c.@65c.; Young Hyson, common cargo, 20c.@25c.; sweet and superior [illegible]; fine 35c.@40c.; extra fine 41c.@45c.; curious 46c.@55c. Hyson Skin, spurious kinds, 8c.; common cargo kinds 10c.@17c.; sweet and superior 18c.@22c.; fine 23c.@26c.; extra fine 27c.@30c. Twankay, common cargo, 18c.@20c.; sweet and superior 21c.@25c.; fine 26c.@28c.; extra fine 29c.@31c. *Black*—Ankoi Souchong 16c.@18c.; Congou and Souchong, common, 18c.@19c.; good and fine 20c.@32c.; *choice* 33c.@35c.; Oolongs, common, 25c.@27c.; superior 28c.@30c.; fine 31c.@33c.; extra fine 34c.@37c.; choice 38c.@60c. Powchong, Singapore 17c.@18c. Chulan, common, 18c.@20c.; fine 21c.@23c.; Ankoi and Ningyong 18c.@22c.; Oolong, common to fine, 20c.@32c.; Orange Pecco 25c.@30c.; Flowery Pecco, common, 30c.@35c.; Flowery Pecco, fine, 40c.@55c.

TIN—Is quiet, but quoted firm, with a reduced quantity of most kinds offering.

TOBACCO—The market is rather poorly supplied and is inactive, while prices are unchanged.

WHALEBONE—Is sparingly offered and is quiet. Prices are nominal.

WHISKY—There were but 150 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison disposed of to-day, at 34c.@34½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic has attracted a little more attention during the week; but holders have promptly met the demand, and prices have not obtained any greater vigor. There is a fair supply in market; while dealers and manufacturers are cautious in purchasing. The heaviness and unsalableness of Woolen Goods mature this disposition. Foreign Wool is dull and almost nominal. The week's sales of Domestic are computed at about 60,000 ℔s., chiefly pulled, within our range:

American, Saxony Fleece, ℔ ℔	38 @42
American, Full Blood Merino	35 @37
American, one-half and three-quarters Merino	30 @33
American, Native and one-quarter Merino	26 @27
Extra, Pulled	32 @35
Superfine, Pulled	28 @30
No. 1, Pulled	21 @23

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements consisted of merely 300 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d.; 125 tcs. Beef, at 5s., and some Cotton at 3s. ℔ bale. For London the shipments were very light, including some Bacon at 25s. ℔ ton, Beef at 5s. ℔ tce., and Rosin at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow there were taken 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ℔ bbl. For other ports we heard of nothing really new. The latest charters have been: A ship from north side Cuba to a direct port in Great Britain, hhd. Sugar, at £3 10s.; a bark from Trinidad, Cuba, to Cowes and a market, and one from north side Cuba, (privilege of two ports,) same destination, both at £3 for Sugar in boxes, and £3 5s. 6d. in hhds.; a bark from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 35c., and Molasses $3, on deck; a schooner from St. John, P. R., to New-York, 40c. and $3; and a schooner to Jamaica, 50c. ℔ bbl., and back from Mexico, Wood, $8 25 ℔ ton.

New-York Cattle Market....Feb. 14.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves at Allerton's, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue; and also at O'Brien's, Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Beeves only,) No. 3 Sixth-street, and at Union Drove Yard, Forty-fourth-street.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

For the past week at all the principal markets mentioned above:

Beeves	2,633	Swine	4,500
Veals	333	Milk Cows	179
Sheep and Lambs	7,970		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hud. River.
Beeves	250	350	974
Veals	294	—	—
Milk Cows	17	—	—
Sheep and Lambs	1,508	—	—
Swine	—	354	349

BEEVES.

The more regular resumption of railroad communication has afforded us an increased supply, though scarcely sufficient to produce any marked decline in prices. The number in the pens to-day is 1,565, which is 349 more than on last market day. The quality generally exhibited no particular variation from the average of the past month, and we take much pleasure in noticing the sale of some very fine stall-fed animals, which, in comparison with some of the trash offered, are much the cheaper for market retailing.

The inclement state of the weather has retarded operations greatly, and has caused a reduction in price which would not most probably have occurred had the day been fine, as the demand was pretty fair. The Butchers' sales have much enlarged of late, which has enabled them to be more prompt in their obligations, though it may be remarked they have acquitted themselves most admirably in the general depression in trade.

PRICES.

(Estimated by the pound in the quarter.)

Best beef offered to-day	11c. @12c.
Good retailing quality	10½c.@10½c.
Ordinary quality	9½c.@10c.
Inferior quality	8c. @ 9c.

The foregoing figures present an alteration of about a half a cent, but considering all things, the market was well maintained on good cattle, and owners quite confident of full prices, and the result was a large number were left over to dispose of. The arrivals at the lower markets have been rather smaller, which gives a decrease at all the markets.

The arrivals at the different market places have been as follows:

At Allerton's	1,658	At Chamberlain's	394
At O'Brien's	217	At Bergen	100
At Browning's	264		
Total			2,633
Received the previous week			2,736

Notwithstanding the drenching rain that prevailed without cessation we managed to glean some information of the sales taking place:

DAVID ALLERTON had a lot of very good cattle, 84 in all from Ohio, average about 7½ cwt., and sold in parcels at 10½c.@12c. ℔ ℔, though but few at the latter figure.

Messrs. HEAD offered a lot of 120 head Steers from Champaigne County, some of them very good Beef, but run down to quite common and sold at a range of 9c.@11c., or about $65 the drove.

GEO. TOFFEY had a drove of 125 head, chiefly from Ohio, an ordinary lot and weighed about 6½ cwt. The sales of the best were at $85, but the poorest would not realize over $55 a head. He purchased at $65 the drove; we doubt if his profit is large at to-day's prices.

AL. MEAD had a lot of Connecticut Cattle, mostly oxen, large boned animals, and sold in lots at 9c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

Messrs. BRISTOL & WELLING had 30 cattle from Dutchess County. Included was a pair of four year old steers, fed by SAMUEL MABBETT, estimated to weigh 20 cwt., and sold for $325, which is quite 12½c. ℔ ℔. One steer also, 14 cwt., sold for $160—a well fatted animal, and sold to WM. HARRIS. Three other pairs in good condition sold at $225, $255, and $260, to CONCKLIN & HORNBY, of Brooklyn. The average price of these lots was near 12c. ℔ ℔, and they were about the finest steers in the yards to-day.

SEYMOUR RENWICK offered 89 very good steers from Pickaway County, Ohio. They would average about 8 cwt. He purchased the drove of RICHARDSON & CONCKLIN at $80 ℔ head, and sold at 10c. to 11c. ℔ ℔. Were of good retailing quality.

ULRRY & WHITE offered a lot of 36 head, purchased at Albany, of pretty good quality, and sold at 10c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

BARNEY BARTRAM had 80 head from Ohio, owned by ADAMS, small sized Steers about one-half fatted, and realized 9c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

[illegible]

COWS AND CALVES.

[illegible] We annex the sources of supply from whence the [illegible]:

New-York	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	Virginia	141
Ohio	415	Connecticut	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	New-Jersey	6
Illinois	[illegible]		

MILK COWS.

The arrivals are up to the average of the month past, but the demand is by no means animated, though the sales making are fully up to the quotations. Ordinary to fair Cows sell at $30@$40, and good to extra, with Calf, at $50@$75.

The receipts at the different markets is as follows:

At Allerton's	17	At Browning's	96
At O'Brien's	66	At Chamberlain's	[illegible]
Total			179
Received last week			186

VEAL CALVES.

A good fat Calf sells with readiness at 5½c.@6c., and for some extra quality 7c. is realized, while a class about six to ten days old, resembling sheep kittens, sell at $1 25 to $2 50 each. The receipts are as follows. (This does not include calves sold with milk cows):

At Allerton's	294	At Browning's	37
At O'Brien's	34	At Chamberlain's	28
Total			333
Received the previous week			310

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

We have again to report a falling off in the receipts, which has imparted much strength to the market, and prices of good qualities are fully supported; but the unfavorable weather that exists to-day has the effect of limiting the sales, and with a good surplus on hand at CHAMBERLAIN'S and at BROWNING'S, the prospect for the week is not very flattering. Mutton is selling by the carcass in Washington Market at 7c. to 10½c. ℔ ℔. We quote common Sheep at $2 50 to $4 50; extra do. at $5 to $7 50; and Lambs at $3 to $6.

AT BROWNING'S.—Sales by SAML. MCGRAW:

[illegible]

Total [illegible] 180 $965 00

which is an average of $4 50, but the quality was little on the extra.

SALES AT CHAMBERLAIN'S BY JOHN MORTIMORE.

No.	Average ℔ Head.	Av. ℔ ℔. for Mutton.
137	$4 75	10½ cents.
80	3 75	10½ cents.
64	3 00	9½ cents.
90	4 00	10 cents.
104	4 25	10 cents.
100	3 25	9½ cents.
63	7 62½	11 cents.
148	6 00	10½ cents.
183	4 25	10 cents.

Mr. M. says: "A lot of Sheep of 137 head, from Messrs. EVANS & MELLOROE, of Syracuse, which are considered by judges to average 85 ℔s. of Mutton each, and also considered to be the best lot of Sheep offered of the number this season—and if I may be allowed to express an opinion, I must say they are the best lot of Sheep for the number that has been offered here for two years."

The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,536	At Chamberlain's	2,496
At Browning's	3,014		
Total			7,970
Received last week			8,463

SWINE.

The receipts have been rather more liberal, but inadequate to the demand, yet the high prices are well sustained—5c. having been freely paid for prime hard Hogs, for packing. A lot of 154 Hogs sold at ALLERTON'S at 6¼c., gross—a slight advance on last week's price. The arrivals are 5,500, over the Erie Road.

We annex a list of quotations:

Ohio Corn Fed, hard	at 5½@6,	live weight.
New-York Corn Fed, hard	at 6 @6½,	live weight.
New-York Still Fed	at 6½@6½,	live weight.
Ohio Corn Fed, good	at 7 @7½,	dead weight.
New-York Corn Fed, good	at 7½@8,	dead weight.
New-York Still Fed	at 7½@7½,	dead weight.
Ohio Mast Fed	at 7 @7½,	dead weight.

The suspension of Lake navigation, and other obstructions caused by the weather, has retarded supplies so that the above prices are likely to give way on the addition of any considerable numbers.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 28 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 25 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 29 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. [illegible] Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAY, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times. [illegible] octave, rosewood, $150 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $200; do. octave, $250 to $275; one grand Piano, $450, and some Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $125, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 229 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTE WORTH $365 FOR $200.—It is a beautiful, highly-finished instrument of superior tone, is new, and warranted rosewood. Apply at No. 14 Great Jones-st., near the Bowery.

A VERY FINE TONED PIANO—Rosewood case, fine finished, but a short time in use. For sale, price $200, at No. 35 Spring-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1855.—The CENTRAL BANK at CHERRY VALLEY has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. o26-'54-law2yT D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker. au10-'54-law2yTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent., allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages, in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City. GALEB S. WOODHULL, President. W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not crust the wick in burning, nor gum or heat machinery, and being very durable. It has been used by railroads, machine-shops, ferries, steamships and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. Consumers of oils will find this worthy their attention, as the price and quality will give them, as well as others who are now using it, good satisfaction. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. This oil is not sold by any other dealer, the only agent being JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 81 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and more expense. All other remedies compared by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 89 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female Periodical Pills, and other medicine, for female derangements. Prices $1. Postpaid letters will receive immediate attention.

EMBOSSING PRESS.—Wanted to purchase a large size second-hand Embossing Press in good order. Address with particulars Box No. 1,500 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] JOHN H. BURR, No. 28 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior two-story house containing eleven rooms, kitchen, cellar, and carpet closets, and has front and rear porches, with garden [illegible] strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, &c., and large cistern, on Newtown-av., Newtown, L. I., forty minutes' travel by railroad from Fulton Market, New-York, and five minutes' walk from the churches, schools, stage and railroad offices. Terms easy.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, now built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 222 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story lot on house, with basement and counter-cellar, No. [illegible] West 35th-st., between 8th and 10th-avs., with Croton water throughout the house, and bath-room built in the best manner; suitable for two or three families. Price $6,250. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Large corner house on Bleecker-st. near Broadway, well adapted for a first-class boarding-house, has all the modern improvements. Size [illegible] feet. Also, an elegant large size brown-stone house, opposite Washington-square, is complete in every respect. Lot [illegible] feet. SAML. EDDY, No. 43 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house two story and basement on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 582 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 37th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 185 West 31st-st. JOHN B. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story modern house and lease of lot No. 206 West 24th-st. The ground rent is $40 per annum for 13 years, and 2 renewals of 21 years each. Lot 20 by 80; the house is 20 by 40 and in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story brown-stone front dwelling-house, 25 by 65 feet, three rooms deep, situated in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Possession given 1st May next. Apply at No. 54 Wall-st., Washington Insurance Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,600; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 168 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four-story and basement brown stone front houses, 20 by 60, lots 98 feet 7 inches deep, with all the modern improvements; situated Nos. 88 and 88 East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 90—next door.

HOUSE FOR SALE—At a bargain, in 24th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. One of those beautiful 4-story brown stone houses; size 22 by 60, lot 100; also, one to let, in same block. Apply to E. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A three-story brick house, 21 feet by 45, with extension, built in the best manner, and with all modern improvements. Neighborhood excellent, situated on 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Terms easy. Apply to H. J. SCUDDER, No. 68 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The two-story brick dwelling house, No. 37 Vandewater-st., three doors from Pearl-st., a very comfortable and convenient down town residence. Apply to W. WOOD, No. 281 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front house No. 165 10th-st., between 2d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 160 10th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new four-story brick houses, Nos. 48 and 52 West 28th-st., 18 feet 9 inches front and rear by 60 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 160 10th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 42 1st-av., between 2d and 3d-sts. The house is 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, and the lot about 71 feet deep. For terms apply at No. 160 10th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—About half-way between the Rye and Port Chester Stations, a two-story house and wing attached, with 12 rooms, pantries, closets, good kitchen, large cistern, barn, &c., in good order, well shaded, with 5 acres of good land. Apply to J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 188 Broadway, or T. F. BURGER, No. 30 Beekman-st. Price $4,000; if not sold by March 1, it will then be advertised for sale at auction.

COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A commodious, convenient, and orderly cottage residence in the suburbs of Tarrytown, [illegible] with trees and shrubbery, and commanding a fine view of the river and country. [illegible] will be rented. Inquire of WM. F. LYON, No. 86 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—For sale at a bargain, of 44 acres, in Westchester County, 1 hour's ride from this City; [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 40 by 50 feet, two stories, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage and other outhouses, all in good repair. Together with about four acres of land attached; very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers with sixteen lots of ground attached thereto, located on high ground, about 250 feet from the Railroad Station. The house is now fitted up with gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Productive City property will be taken in exchange if required. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE—With 12 acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depot. House 40x32 containing 14 rooms. Has piazza on all sides, and is an eminence overlooking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. C. DUNN, Depot Master of Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 262 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—Sixty-one acres of land at Dobbs' Ferry, 20 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot, beautifully situated, with river and inland views equal to any on the North River, will be sold low on application to E. L. BOLLES, No. 80 Beaver-st., or M. K. COUZENS, at Dobbs' Ferry.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement new brick house No. 22 West Warren-st., near Clinton-st., finished in the best manner, with hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, &c.; located convenient to the ferry and railroad. This is a rare chance for a neat dwelling, near to business, at a low price—only $3,500 cash required. The furniture will also be sold, if required. Apply on the premises, or to BURRITT & STUYVESANT, No. 13 Wall-st., third floor.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, being replete with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 6½ acres, with a front of about 550 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., is perhaps not surpassed, no care and expense having been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises. JOB MAGIE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—To close an estate, the following property in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York:

The 3-story and attic dwelling house in good condition, No. 137 Madison-st., now renting for $700 per year.

The 2-story frame house, No. 3 Birmingham-st.

The 2-story frame house, No. 5 Birmingham-st.

Possession given 1st May next. Apply to R. F. DAVIS, Executor, No. 56 Walker-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No. 2,812, New-York City Post-Office.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $2,500. Also, one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,500. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 168 Hester-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE—In 4th-st., $7,500; No. 127 South 8th-st., $7,500; Clymer-st., $7,000; Lee-av., $4,500; South 6th-st., $4,000. Cottage, from $2,000 to $4,000 on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, Land Office, No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. This place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $100, payable $4 dollars per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 168 Hester-st.

THREE LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE.—Twenty feet by 92, situated on the southerly side of 17th street between Avenues A and B. Suitable for a coal or stone yard. For terms apply at No. 120 10th-st., one door east of 2d Avenue.

LEASE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Lease of 4 lots, with buildings and sheds, in 28th-st., will be exchanged for property in the country. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 128 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 115 acres, in Bedford, Westchester County, six miles from Railroad station. Farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c. Also, a saw mill, with ample supply of water,—all in good condition. The farm has about 30 acres woodland, the balance is well adapted to the cultivation of grain, grass or vegetables. Would be exchanged for City property. Apply to, or address, E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

LUSH & MOON, REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS—No. 71 2d-av., have for sale a large number of houses and lots in all parts of the City and Brooklyn, ranging in price from $2,000 to $32,500. Also, several Farms to exchange for City property.

TO LET.—Three superior English basement houses with all the modern improvements, situated in 39th-st., near Lexington-av. Possession can be had immediately. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—[illegible] Apply to SYLVESTER LAY, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT [illegible] A COUNTRY SEAT AND FIVE COTTAGES, the property of Mr. Henry [illegible], containing about [illegible] acres of land, tastefully laid out and cultivated, and stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit and forest trees. The premises are bounded, westerly by the Hudson River, (of which, as well as of inland scenery, they command an extensive view,) and are within three minutes' walk of the Railroad depot. They will be sold separately, or together. Apply to Mr. [illegible], on the premises, or to ROBT. S. ROWLEY, No. 288 Broadway.

PROPERTY IN VANDEWATER-STREET FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 24 Vandewater-st. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Inquire of JIREH BULL, No. 10 Duane-st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A three-story house and two lots in Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Terms favorable. Apply to E. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

THIRD-AVENUE PROPERTY.—The lease of a lot and four-story house, now renting for about $1,100, will be exchanged for stocks, or the rent of a second-story loft, between Cortlandt and Warren-sts., would be taken for a term of years in payment. Address C. G. J., Box No. 1,978, Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—In the city of Newark, N. J.—Four of the three-story brown stone front houses, with basement and counter cellars, in Bruen-place, north side of Hill near Broad-st., recently erected by Wm. D. Bruen, deceased. They have been built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, with a view to meet the wants of genteel families. Each house contains 11 rooms, and is furnished with bath-room, ranges, gas, water, (cold and hot,) stationary wash tubs, &c. They are now in process of finishing, and will be ready for occupancy in a few days. KING & BOND, NEWARK, Feb. 12, 1855. No. 280 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK.—A large and convenient residence, with large garden, less than five minutes' walk from depot, accessible nearly each half-hour by Railroad. Rent $350. Possession April 1. Apply to JOHN S. COX, at office Morris Canal Co., corner Grand and Greene-sts., or C. BORCHERLING, Jr., No. 122 Broad-st., Newark. JERSEY CITY, Feb. 8, 1855.

HOUSE TO LET.—Newly furnished on 16th-st., near the 5th-av., to a small private family who would be willing to take the present occupants, a family of three, for the five Winter months, at a liberal board. Address Box No. 4,166 Post-Office, with name and references, will receive attention.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house No. 69 Irving-place; possession immediately if required. Can be seen from 11 o'clock to 3. The carpets, oil cloths, and pier-glasses, if wanted, will be sold on fair terms. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 11 West 18th-st., or No. 12 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The three-story brick basement and attic house No. 65 2d-av., near corner of 4th-st.; has Croton water, bath, gas, &c.; would be leased for three years to a responsible party. Apply to HORACE HOLDEN, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—No. 43 East 24th-st. It was built for, and is well adapted to, the purposes of a school. Apply to W. L. CARTER, No. 333 Broadway.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET—Pleasantly located at No. 63 Lexington-av., a few doors above 27th-st. Can be seen from 1 o'clock to 3 P. M. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 31 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story house, No. 69 East Broadway, from the 1st of May next. Apply to JAS. E. HOLMES, No. 13 Rutgers-place.

A HOME FOR SOMEBODY.—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let or for sale in Orange, N. J. A large and commodious newly built dwelling house, 40 by 38, two stories high, with other buildings, and an acre of land attached. The property is situated on Main-st., a short distance from the railroad station. Orange is one of the oldest settled and pleasantest villages in this part of the country, abundantly supplied with schools, seminaries and churches—a few miles beyond Newark, (on the Morris and Essex Railroad,) about 12 miles from New-York. The above property will be sold or rented. Possession given on the 1st of April or May, and the furniture sold, if desired. Any one who wishes a comfortably furnished dwelling, in a delightful, healthy and retired country place, convenient to the City, will find it one of the most desirable in that vicinity. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished, with bathing house, row boats, ice house, barn, farm-house, and twenty acres of land, on the east side of Orange Lake, six miles west of Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., within a quarter of a mile of the plank road leading to Ellenville. Location healthy, prospect and scenery delightful, good fishing and gunning, and well calculated for a private Summer residence. Apply to [illegible] NEWBOLD, No. 3 Wall-st., N. Y., or HENDERSON & LOCKWOOD, No. 38 [illegible], Brooklyn.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—To let or lease for a term of years. The extensive premises known as No. 707 Broadway, west side, [illegible] consisting of a three-story building on Broadway, 120 feet deep, and two large buildings fronting on Mercer-st. [illegible] feet in depth and 50 feet wide on Mercer-st. Will be divided to suit applicants. The store is a superior one, having great depth, excellent light on three sides, and location one of the best for almost any kind of business.

The premises are open and may be viewed at any time. Immediate possession given if desired.

For terms, apply to W. WARD, No. 180 Broadway.

N. B.—Would be altered to suit a good tenant.

BROADWAY OFFICES.—Three on the second, four on the third, four on the fourth and three on the fifth floors of the large modern building, No. 187 Broadway, west side, near Cortlandt-st. Will be rented only for professional purposes. First-class lawyers preferred. May be viewed at any time. W. WARD, No. 180 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 127 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In Chambers-st., from the 1st of May, the upper part of the building No. 92, near Broadway, suitable for offices. Inquire in the store. BUNKER & CO.

BASEMENT TO LET—In No. 12 Park-place, airy and commodious, suitable for any kind of business, especially stockmakers, express, gas fixtures, plumbers, stores, brokers, or any kind of business. Apply to F. DERBY & CO., No. 12 Park-place.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR WILL BE SOLD—A plot of ground, about 55 feet front by over 100 feet deep, centrally located on Mercer-st.—an admirable location for a factory or livery stable. For particulars, apply to A. J. SMITH, at No. 25 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING, PART OF HOUSE No. 19 Union Square for a private boarding house. In one of the best locations in the city. Possession given first of April. Inquire of W. SNECKNER, on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—A substantial frame building, filled in with brick, 25 feet front by 50 feet deep, two stories and basement, at present occupied by public school No. 2, Jersey City, in South 6th-st., near Grove-st. Possession given on the first day of May next. Apply to the subscriber, in Grove-st., near South 6th-st. ANDREW ANDERSON.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two very desirable offices, communicating by folding-doors, on the first floor of Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Superintendent, on the premises.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—The desirable store and basement No. 26 Beekman-st., north side, near Nassau-st., suitable for wholesale paper, drug, or hardware business. Possession 1st May. Also, the three upper lofts have capital light, suitable for any mechanical business. Possession immediate, if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORE TO LET—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 20 and 22 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and steam power furnished. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—The beautiful five story white marble front store, No. 314 Broadway. Size of building 25 x 110 feet. Will be rented as a whole or separately. To a good tenant a lease will be given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET—Also lofts and workshops, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 47 Ann-st.

STORES TO LET—Nos. 9 and 13 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—Second, third and fourth lofts, together or separately, in building No. 256 2d-av. Apply on the premises after 1 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The Manhattan Stone-Dressing Company have at their extensive establishment foot of 51st and 52d-sts., North River, from one to fifty horse-power to let, with spacious, well lighted room. Apply on the premises, or at No. 22 Trinity Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 163 Cliff-st.

STEAM-POWER IN ANN-STREET.—Rooms to let with steam-power. Inquire at No. 49 Ann-st.

COAL.

WHITE ASH CHESTNUT COAL.—The subscriber has a lot of Schuylkill White Ash Chestnut of a pure quality, well screened, has been kept under cover, which he offers at a low price in quantities to suit purchasers. Also Schuylkill, White Ash and Lehigh stove, egg, broken and furnace sizes. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West-sts.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 50 per ton; Nut size, $5 75; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 219 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry. JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 75, screened, and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts., No. 115 Duane-st., and 24th-st. and 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of January, both inclusive. GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Jan. 15, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last. ROBERT S. HOWE, President. D. F. DURKY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 146 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand.

Also a dividend of interest of 6 per cent. on the scrip or dividend of 1854, payable on the adjustment of the next annual premium. C. Y. WEMPLE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst., at their office, No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books are and will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Chambers-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., to which time the transfer books will be closed. CARLISLE NORWOOD, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, the OSWEGO, the CAYUGA and SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER and GENESEE VALLEY CANALS and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed 12th of April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department, until the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1872.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 1st day of March next, at which time interest will commence [illegible] time before the 1st of March if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the amount to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.

Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; all other stockholders, at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 8, 1855.

H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—AUSTRIAN LOAN—Of 50,000,000 of florins, to be reimbursed with 71,180,000 florins. This loan was sanctioned and guaranteed on the 4th March, 1854, by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria. (See Times' money article of the 7th and 8th March, 1854.) The above sum of 50,000,000 of florins to be repaid to the shareholders with 71,180,000 florins, by drawings which contain the following prizes:

[illegible]

The first drawing of this loan will take place at Vienna in the presence of the public, on the 2d of April, this year, (1855) when 600 prizes will be drawn—one of 200,000 florins, one of 30,000 florins, and 598 of 300 florins each; and as the drawing is so near at hand, early application for shares (which will be for sale till the 1st of April next), will be necessary. Price of shares: 1 whole share, £2; 6 whole shares, £10; 12 whole shares, £20; 25 whole shares, £40.

The shares and prospectuses will be forwarded by return of mail, on the receipt of the amount, which can be remitted by bankers' drafts, payable at any town in Europe, or by colonial bank notes.

The official list of the drawings will be punctually forwarded to every shareholder, and the payment will be made in cash at any town in the United States, and in the East or West India Colonies, or at any of our houses in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris or London.

For prospectuses and shares address F. E. FULD & CO., bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, (Germany) or to Messrs. FULD, STRAUS & CO., No. 29 Villiers-st., Strand, London.

TAXES, TAXES, TAXES.—To Mount Vernon, East, West, South, and Central Mount Vernon, Fleetwood and Washingtonville lot owners. The undersigned, Collector for the town of Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y., will be at the XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand-sts. on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 16th of February, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M., to receive the County Tax. The undersigned is also authorized to collect all unpaid Taxes for 1853 and 1852. FERDINAND SEDER, Collector.

N. B.—F. C. BESCHORMANN, Collector of the Mount Vernon School District No. 4, will also be in attendance to receive the School and Village Tax, and for planking the sidewalks on 2d and 4th-av., and 1st-st.

SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, ($250,000 due 1st January, 1855) who have not heretofore reported their names and residence, are hereby notified that to avail themselves of the benefit of the proceedings on foreclosure of said Mortgage, now in progress, they may address J. PHILLIPS PHENIX, at New-York, giving the number and amount of said Bonds held by them, and their places of residence, or JAMES FORSYTH, at Troy, on or before the 1st day of March next.

Dated Feb. 7, 1855.

NOTICE.—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Holders of the seven per cent. Bonds of the State of California, becoming due on the 1st day of March, 1855, are hereby notified that said Bonds will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the State of California in Sacramento City, and that the funds arising from the payment will be forwarded to the holders in New-York at the expense of the State if desired. Information in reference thereto can be obtained of Mr. JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway, New-York. S. A. McMEANS, Treasurer of State of California.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 28, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at the office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts, if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, are informed that at the request of several of the stockholders, who misapprehended the object of forming the new Coal Company, the subscriptions for the preferred shares will be reopened until SATURDAY next, the 17th inst. On that day the subscriptions will be finally closed, and the stock apportioned. Apply at No. 12 Broadway, room No. 5, second story, between 1 and 4 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CREEK CO., No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—An election for five Directors of the New Creek Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 26 instant, at the office of the Company in New-York, between the hours of 12 and 12 A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 27th February. NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable. WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1855, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th of February inclusive. IRA SHERMAN, Secretary. BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 27, 1855.

KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the above Bank, at the Banking-house, corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Measures of importance to the interest of every stockholder will be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors, WM. S. HUNT, President pro tem.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to S. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 12 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also, on merchandise warehoused at or en transit to New-York, by THEODORE DEHON, No. 52 Wall-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN E. LEMON, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR SHORT AT AUCTION.—SECURITIES ... TO-DAY at 12 o'clock, at the office of the ... Broadway, will be sold the following ... Bonds; interest 1st Feb. ... Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st Nov. ... Illinois River Railroad 8 Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st Nov. ... Cincinnati, Hamilton and Aurora Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July. ... Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st Nov. ... Illinois Stock, of 1837. Non-interest Transferable Stock Bond and Scrip; interest 1st Jan. ... New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st Nov. ... Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July. ... Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st Feb. and 1st Aug. ... Illinois Stock, Old Issue; interest 1st Jan. and 1st July. ... New-York Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st November. ... New-York Central Scrip; interest 1st May and 1st November. ... City of Memphis 6 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July. ... A Deed for 9,000 acres of land, situated in Morgan County, Tennessee, dated Nashville, Aug. 11, 1841, and signed by James K. Polk, Governor, and John S. Young, Secretary of State. ... Shares Erie Railroad Co. ... Shares N. Y. Free Railroad Co. ... Shares Michigan Southern Railroad. ... Shares N. J. Con. R. R. and Transportation Co. ... Shares Northern Indiana Railroad. ... Shares Central Ohio Railroad. ... Shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. ... Shares Erie Canal Co. ... Shares North American Fire Insurance Co. ... Shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co. ... Shares Guardian Fire Insurance Co. ... Shares Commerce Fire Insurance Co. ... Shares United States Fire Insurance Co. ... Shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Stock. ... Shares Overland Express Co. of Wisconsin. ... Shares New-Jersey Zinc, Crown and Mantalong Mines. ... Shares Alabama Gold Mining Co. ... Shares Isabella Copper Co. ... Shares Chatham Bank. ... Shares East River Bank. ... Shares Ocean Bank. ... Shares Other Banks. ... Shares Hudson River Railroad. ... Shares Harlem Railroad. ... Shares Chicago Bank. ... Shares Erie Railroad. ... Shares N. Y. City 5 per cent. Croton Water Loan, interest payable quarterly. ... Shares Republic Fire Insurance Co. ... Shares St. Nicholas Bank. ... Shares Bank of the Commonwealth. ... Shares Howard Fire Insurance Co. ... Shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co. ... Shares Phenix Bank. ... Shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank. ... Shares Bank of Commerce. ... Shares Mechanics' Bank. ... Shares Bank of the Republic. ... Shares Bank of Commerce. ... Shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 1st Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 2d Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 3d Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 4th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 5th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 6th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 7th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 8th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 9th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 10th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 11th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 12th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 13th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 14th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 15th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 16th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 17th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 18th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 19th Series. ... Shares Ludlow Street Jail Debentures, 20th Series. ... 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NEW-YORK CITY.

Very Wet.

The severe rain-storm of yesterday caused an almost entire cessation of public business. The meetings of Societies and Boards, the Newsboys' Concert, &c. were all postponed, or failed altogether, for want of quorums and opportunities. All day the rain poured steadily downward; dripping from the eaves, plashing in the streets, and rattling on the roofs. It was wet in the house—wet in the cars—wet in the stages—wet by the fire, and wet away from the fire—wet everywhere—everybody wet. There never was a wetter time. A ferry was established between the opposite banks of Broadway. Drizzly policemen, with shining glazed caps and soggy greatcoats, looked in vain for rowdies, to whom a washing was such an abomination that they never showed their heads out-of-doors. All was dismal. All was nasty. The snow went off in disgust, but the sleighs tried to run as usual—(never mind the horse-flesh.) A few conscientious people put double teams before wheeled vehicles, and then the wear-and-tear was less. In the evening the sky was dark and murky; but the air was not cold. The rise of temperature is the only redeeming feature of the storm.

Snow on the City Hall.

We are informed by Col. Ming, that the injury done to the City Hall by the snow will amount to at least $1,000, as reported by the Chief of Police, in consequence of an accumulation on the roof. The keeper has not employed persons to clear off the snow, not knowing who would foot the bill. Men were at once ordered by the Mayor to remove the obstruction.

Jurors in United States Courts.

On a recent consultation between the Judges, Marshal and United States District Attorney, an arrangement has been effected, by which the Jurors in the United States District Court will be summoned for the third week of the term instead of the first week, as heretofore. Gentlemen on these panels will not serve more than ten or twelve days, obviating thereby a repetition of the same parties as Jurors, and removing thus the possibility of previous pecuniary advantages sought to be gained. The compensation continues $2 to each Juror for each day's attendance, irrespective of the number of causes tried.

We subjoin a list of the Grand and Petit Jurors drawn for next Tuesday, the 20th inst.:

GRAND JURY.

P. H. Holt,	Daniel Ransom,
E. H. Herrick,	G. P. Nevins,
A. Hampton,	Stewart Brown,
H. Quensill,	W. V. R. Arnold,
H. Lewis,	F. A. Delano,
J. M. Carhroft,	G. W. Berrian, Jr.,
B. H. Field,	C. Judson,
C. G. Landon,	C. B. White,
L. Radford,	B. T. Wheelright,
W. H. Anable,	H. Brewster,
H. C. Adams,	H. Waldo,
Wm. Edger,	H. Averill.

PETIT JURY.

C. M. Crandell,	S. B. Clark,
Wm. McCarthy,	A. W. Gabaudan,
A. Mulbride,	J. H. Frost,
John Mitchell,	J. Hardley,
G. Underhill,	J. Hanaday,
J. Boothel,	T. Hawthorne,
P. J. Shults,	D. Marsh,
D. S. Schenck,	T. McDonald,
J. Hawley,	J. Blanquier,
R. J. Hawley,	C. Black,
J. Hawkes,	G. R. Billings,
J. Hawes,	J. W. Little,
G. R. Hawes,	M. H. Levin,
W. H. Hageman,	G. Lequra,
M. Beers,	And. Lohman,
S. C. Bess,	H. Leadbeater,
Alex. L. McDonald,	F. A. Long,
Dr. Whiting,	J. Long,
James Cole,	J. Long,
C. A. Buckley,	A. Lofius,
N. C. Betts,	Wm. Logan,
N. Sherwood,	J. A. Zindel,
A. Holbrook,	Wm. Shields,
J. T. Shields,	W. E. Sparks.

Marine Court—What was not Done There.

A day or two ago, one of the reporters of the Daily Times visited this tribunal (which may be said to be one of the *highest* in the City, for it is on the fifth story) in the expectation that an interesting theatrical case would come up for trial. In that he was disappointed, as were many excitable individuals composing a very large audience. To the surprise of everybody, there was no Judge; two of the three were reported sick, and Judge McCarthy was absent under some rule or other. At the instance of a barrister, the Chief Justice was sent for and arrived (not apparently in the most pleasant mood.) The Calendar was taken up and not a cause of any importance could be found ready,—but gentlemen of the bar appeared to have been engaged in that most amusing operation, the framing of excuses. At length, just as the Judge was about taking a recess, and made a number of appeals for *order* by a forcible knock of the judicial hammer, another lawyer sprung to the floor. "If your Honor please!" "Well!" said the Judge (rather snappishly,) "Are your ready, Sir?" "Just wait a bit 'till I calls my witness and sees if she's in Court at all—at all, Judge." "Officer! call the witness." The functionary called out in a voice stentorian—"*Miss Justinian Theodosia Mac Finn*"—who did not respond—and the Judge concluded that as he had been sold, he might as well adjourn, which he did forthwith.

Meeting of the Fire Department Committee.

The Committee on the Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen, met last evening in the Library of the City Hall. Present, Aldermen Howard, Chairman, Aldermen Trowbridge and Baird, and Alfred Carson, Esq., Chief Engineer.

The case of John Guest, who applied for a discharge certificate, was laid over until Wednesday next, in order to give him an opportunity to procure further evidence.

Complaint of James Houston against Engine Company 46, for assault, &c., on October, 7, 1854.

Mr. Houston testified to the assault.

Mr. Nesbit, the Foreman of Engine Company No. 46, stated that his witnesses were not present, and the Chairman therefore adjourned the case until the next meeting. Alderman Howard also stated that, to his knowledge, No. 46 was composed mostly of "Fighters."

A petition of Foremen of various fire companies, to have the hydrant companies disbanded.

This petition was not officially before the Committee, but no objection being made on that account, the foremen of these companies were called upon to give their opinion in relation to disbanding them.

Mr. Webster, of Hydrant Company No. 1, and Mr. Lamont, of Hydrant Company No. 2, were examined.

There was a great deal of cross-firing between the latter gentleman and the Chairman of the Committee, which occasioned considerable mirth among the audience.

Ex-Alderman Wesley Smith, of Hydrant Company No. 4, defended the Hydrant Companies in a lengthy speech, and showed that to disband these companies, and organize them into Hose Companies, would cost the City over $24,000, while at present they are no expense at all to the Corporation.

Mr. Smith also stated that it was well known that petitions on any subject in the Fire Department could easily obtain signatures.

Mr. Freeman, Assistant Foreman of Hydrant Company No. 3, stated that these companies are very essential, and gave as an illustration that, at a certain fire, Hose Company No. 35, and Hose Company No. 40, could not start the water from a hydrant, and were obliged to wait for a member of a Hydrant Company to do it; and that Hydrant Companies were a very respectable body of men.

A Voice (sarcastically)—Almost respectable enough to be an Alderman. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Ketchum, Foreman of Hydrant Company No. 3, said that Hydrant Companies are just as useful and necessary to the department as Hose Companies, and ought not to be disbanded.

Alderman Howard said that that the arguments presented had not convinced him of the necessity of continuing these companies, and he was in favor of disbanding them.

Ex-Alderman Smith—You have changed your mind then very soon. You applied to me not long since to help you organize one.

Alderman Howard—You are mistaken, Sir.

Mr. Hiram Engle, of Hydrant Co. No. 4—I know, Mr. Chairman, that you interested yourself very strongly to organize the Company I belong to.

Alderman Howard—I deny it.

Mr. Engle—I am only stating the truth, and I repeat my assertion.

Alderman Howard—Whenever there is a doubt I always take the *responsibility*.

Ex-Alderman Smith—You mean the "*trick*."

Alderman Howard—If I can help you any it will be to put you out of the Department.

Alderman Howard then stated that when the subject was brought up again he would be sworn and give his opinion in relation to the matter.

The Foremen of the Hydrant Companies were willing that he should do so, but they said it was very unusual for Judges to testify in causes which they are trying.

The Committee then adjourned.

Explosion of a Gas Metre.

On Tuesday evening, the purifying metre in the factory of the New-York Gas Company, corner of Avenue A and Twenty-first street, exploded, breaking the metre into fragments, and doing considerable damage to the building in which it was located. *The metre was undergoing repairs, and the men* engaged were using a candle, which, being placed *too near it, ignited some escaping gas.* Fortunately—and it seems almost a miracle—no one was seriously injured; several of the men in the building, however, were nearly suffocated. The report of the explosion was heard for a great distance, and the concussion was sensibly felt for three or four blocks. The damage from loss of metre and injury to building, is estimated at about $1,000.

Death by Delirium Tremens.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held at the Bellevue Hospital by Coroner Wilhelm, on the body of a patient named John Rodgers, who had been confined there for several days. The evidence adduced before the Jury established the fact that deceased was a habitual drunkard, and died while laboring under the horrible effects of delirium tremens. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was born in New-York City, and aged 50 years.

Death from Scalds.

An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of Archibald Thompson, who died from the effects of scalds received by hot sugar at the Grocers' Steam Sugar Refinery, on the 11th inst. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

☞ Great complaints are made against the carelessness of the City Railroads, the tracks of which are cleared of snow only by shoveling up immense banks against the curb-stones. When these masses melt, as yesterday, the sidewalks are flooded. It is a nuisance.

☞ We understand that the boatmen of the East and North Rivers are about applying to the members of the Legislature, to pass a law to have all boatmen licensed. They hold a meeting this evening at No. 43 Whitehall-street. It is hoped that all boatmen will attend.

☞ Officer Sweeney, of the Lower Police Office, succeeded yesterday in recovering over $200 worth of stolen property, which he brought to the Tombs and it was identified.

☞ St. Valentine's Day, like some of its predecessors, was a disappointment—the wet having been a damper.

☞ Fifty-five gas-lamps failed to burn in the Sixteenth Ward night before last.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Feb.

Mitchell, Morris and Clerke, Justices.

ILLEGALITY OF THE PREFERENCE TO CREDITORS—IMPORTANT TO PARTNERS.

John Everson vs. C. Gehrman and John E. Everson.—Mitchell, J.—The defendant, Gehrman, moved at special term to set aside a judgment against him and J. C. Everson, for irregularity, and also as entered by collusion between the two Eversons, and in fraud of Gehrman's rights. The motion was denied, and the defendant Everson allowed to amend an offer to confess judgment, so that it should be in the joint names of the firm, instead of being in his name alone. The defendant Gehrman appeals.

It may fairly be inferred, from the affidavits in this case, that Gehrman became indebted to the plaintiff in the year 1853, in a sum exceeding $3,000 or $4,000; that on the 1st day of January, 1854, Gehrman and the plaintiff's son entered into partnership, and the debt remaining unpaid, the plaintiff agreed with the defendants, in March, 1854, that they should give him $2,487 45, and that he should then give to his son the balance due to the plaintiff. In April, 1854, the son gave to the father $687 45, in bills due to the firm, and the note of the firm for $1,800. Such an agreement, made by the firm in good faith, and with the concurrence of both of its members, would bind the firm; the loss of the plaintiff in releasing part of his debt was a sufficient consideration for it. In August the plaintiff applied to the defendants to pay the note of $1,800, or to secure it. They said they could not. He asked for a judgment, but Gehrman refused to give one; and he swears that Gehrman said that if any one sued him, he would sell his property and dispose of it so that such person could not collect the judgment. At the same time the son was desirous that judgment should be confessed. Thus the plaintiff and his son, the partner of Gehrman, each knew that Gehrman was determined that the plaintiff should not have any preference by a judgment against the firm. With this knowledge, the father and son immediately contrived their plans and carried them out; and the question is, whether they should be aided by the Court to make effectual a scheme in which they colluded together to gain an advantage to the father over other creditors of the firm, against the known and express wishes of Gehrman, the other member of the firm.

The facts clearly show that the action against the defendants was commenced and carried on by, and all its parts arranged by concert, between the plaintiff and his son, and designedly concealed from Gehrman, the partner of the son, and with the knowledge that he was opposed to any such scheme. The plaintiff's counsel admitted it, and while the defendants' counsel called it a collusion to defraud Gehrman out of his rights, the plaintiff's counsel insisted that it was a plan to do good.

The plaintiff's attorneys lived in Madison County, not far from the residence of the plaintiff; they conducted all the proceedings and all the papers in the cause, including the offer of the defendant, Everson, and any other papers on the part of the defendant were in their handwriting.

The summons was addressed to both defendants; it had no date to it; the complaint was on the $1,800 note, and was sworn to by the plaintiff on the 21st of August, 1854; the same day the plaintiff's attorneys made affidavit of the service of the summons and complaint on the defendant Everson. At this time Gehrman was in his store, and could have been also served, with the same papers; and this must have been known to the plaintiff and his attorneys; but they designedly refrained from serving them on him, as that would have frustrated their scheme. On the same day the defendant Everson signed a paper stating that "the defendant John C. Everson hereby offers to let judgment be entered against him in favor of the plaintiff," and that judgment was thereby confessed, in favor of the plaintiff, for $1,845 50, besides costs. He signed in his own name only. On the same day the plaintiff's attorneys served on the defendant Everson, a notice addressed to him alone, that the plaintiff accepts your offer to let judgment be entered against you, and made affidavit that he had served it on J. C. Everson, one of the defendants. On the same day, also, J. C. Everson made affidavit that the defendants were justly indebted to the plaintiff in $1,800, and interest from 11th of April, 1854, on the above note. On the same day, at 22 minutes after 9 o'clock in the morning, judgment was entered against both defendants for $1,845 50 damages, and $10 50 costs—the papers above mentioned forming part of the judgment roll, and execution was issued, and at about 10 o'clock on the same morning, was levied on the stock in trade of the firm of the defendants.

Under these circumstances there could be no doubt that all this was done by father and son in collusion with each other, to give a preference to the father over the other creditors of the firm, and against the known and fixed purpose of Gehrman, one of the members of the firm.

The Judge at Special Term allowed the judgment and execution to stand as security, and allowed the defendant Gehrman to defend the action, and also permitted John C. Everson to amend his offer to confess judgment, so that it should appear to be made on behalf of the firm, instead of his own behalf alone, and also to sign the firm name to the offer.

In Egberts vs. Wood, (3 Paige, 517,) the complaint alleged that an assignment had been made by Jessup, without the consent of his partner, Vandenburgh, and sought to set it aside on that account, but the answer denied this and alleged that it was made with the consent of Vandenburgh; this was conclusive on a motion to dissolve an injunction, as that was; (see pp. 519, 523.) The Chancellor expressly avoided at that time "expressing any opinion in favor of the validity of an assignment of partnership effects to a trustee, by one partner against the known wishes of his copartner, and in fraud of his right to participate in the distribution of partnership funds among the creditors"—(p. 523.)

In Havens & Dott vs. Hussey, &c., (5 Paige 30,) the Chancellor, repeating the language in 3 Paige, characterizing such an assignment as a fraud on the right of the other partner, to participate in the distribution of the partnership effects among the creditors, held, "upon the most deliberate examination, that such an assignment is both illegal and inequitable, and cannot be sustained." And he stated the principle on which an assignment by the partner in payment of a partnership debt rests, is that there is an implied authority for that purpose from his copartner, from the very nature of the contract of the partnership; the payment of the company debts being always a part of the necessary business of the firm; and that "while either party acts fairly within the limits of such implied authority, his contracts are valid and binding upon his copartner;" that one member of the firm may, therefore, without any express authority from the other, discharge a partnership debt, either by payment of the money or by transfer to the creditor of any other of the partnership effects, although there may not be sufficient left to pay an equal amount to the other creditors of the firm; but that it is no part of the ordinary business of the copartnership to appoint a trustee of all the partnership effects for the purpose of selling and distributing the proceeds among the creditors in equal proportions, and that no such authority as that can be implied.

The tests are here furnished, which determine what acts a partner may do; he may do whatever the articles *of partnership expressly authorize him to do, and whatever* is within the limits of an implied authority. It is within the limits of the implied authority to do any*thing that falls within* the ordinary business of the firm, as to purchase goods within their line on cash or credit, and to *give the notes or promises of the firm for* their payment, and to pay for them in money or any other effects of the firm. But it is not within the im*plied authority to do any act which, if it were proposed* to insert it in the articles of partnership, each would immediately scout at; nor to do any act, the effect of which is not to continue business, but to extinguish it; nor for one member of the firm to appear in a suit against the firm, not to promote the wishes of his copartner, or to defend the suit, but to confess a judgment which he knew the other had declared he would not confess; nor to collude with the plaintiff, thus to defeat the wishes of the one whom he professed to represent. If it were proposed to any persons about to enter into a partnership, whether they meant that either partner might confess a judgment to give a preference against the wishes of the other, there could be but one answer to it, and that answer would show that no such power can be implied as arising out of the intention of the parties, although not expressed. No power can be implied unless it can be inferred that the parties intended to grant it. Their acts may show that intention as well as their express words; but in an implied authority the intent is as essential an element as words are in an express authority. The authority of partners is generally employed in giving acknowledgments of indebtedness, or of payments and promises or obliga*tions to pay, and in disposing of the partnership prop*erty. All these are within their ordinary business. They may also prosecute and defend *suits*. This is on the assumption that they are acting for and under the sanction of their partner. No such assumption can ex*ist where they and the plaintiff in the suit know that* the partner is opposed to their proceedings.

There is more reason for sustaining an assignment to a trustee for creditors, by a single partner, than a judgment confessed or acknowledged by him in the name of his copartner, but against his wishes.

Each partner has an estate in the partnership effects, each owns them *per my and per tout*; each, therefore, has such a legal estate in them that his act alone operates to pass the legal title in them; and it is only because such an assignment is a fraud on the rights of the copartner to participate in the distribution of the partnership funds among the creditors, that the assignment by one to a trustee, against the will of the other, is void. But in the case of a judgment, confessed or acknowledged, the partner confessing it against the wish of his copartner, not only has no authority, express or implied, to do so, but he also is not acting in that matter by virtue of any estate which he has, or directly upon the estate. In the one case, the estate which he has could sustain the mere legal estate which he gives; in the other, the estate which he has, gives him no power to act.

In Deming vs. Colt, before Justices Oakley, Vanderpool and Sandford, and in Hayes vs. Hayer, before Justices Duer, Mason and Campbell, (3 Sandford, Superior Court Rep. 284,) it was decided that one member of a firm could not, without the concurrence of his partner, who was at hand or capable of acting, make a general assignment of the property and effects of the firm to a trustee for the payment of partnership debts, even where the payment was without preference—that it was not incident to the right of one partner thus to select an agent and clothe him with all the authority of the firm. *Much less can it be incident to the right of one partner,* (by indirection, even,) thus to select his own favorite, and put him in possession of the property of the firm against the wishes of his copartner.

The defendant, Everson, had power to confess judgment for himself alone; and with that there should be no interference; but not, under these circumstances, for his partner also; and, accordingly, the judgment should be made to conform to the confession or offer made by him, and be a judgment against him individually.

It is not necessary to this case to decide whether an offer to confess judgment, after suit brought, made by one defendant in good faith, on behalf of both, and with the assent of his copartner, will not sustain a judgment against both. Here the offer was by one alone, for himself alone, and the judgment is irregular, unless the Court allow it to be amended; and that amendment would be by authorizing one defendant to do an act in the name of the other, which, it is known to the Court, that other never authorized, either expressly or by implication, and which he expressly refuses to assent to. Neither such dissent, nor any collusion between the plaintiff and one of the defendants appeared in Lippman vs. Joriesen, (1 Code Rep. N. S. 161, note;) nor in Hemmond vs. Harris, (2 How. Pr. R. 115;) nor in Storm vs. Bentley, &c., (3 How. 351;) nor in Crane vs. French, (1 Wend., 311-3; Grassbrook vs. McCrudle, (9 W., 437.) Nor is this case like those in which an attorney has appeared for both defendants, the Court there holding that they could not go behind the record to inquire into his authority to appear, as in Hammond vs. Harris, and Sterne vs. Bentley, &c. Denton vs. Noyes, (6 J. R., 296;) Grassbrook vs. McCrudle, (9 Wend., 437;) Blodgett vs. Conklin and Arnold, (9 How., 442.)

In 2 How. P. R., 21—Grossbeck vs. Brown and Johnson—Johnson employed an attorney to appear for both defendants, and confessed judgment against both. The attorney was irresponsible, and the judgment was set aside as irregular, and Judge Beardsley said that the attorney had no authority to confess judgment against Brown. This must have been on the principle that Johnson, the partner, could not authorize him to do so. He also said that there was reason to believe there was collusion between Johnson and the attorney and the plaintiff. He also remarked that Johnson might have confessed judgment under the joint debtor act, the declaration being served on him, but that in the case before him, judgment was against both defendants. So in this case, if the defendant Everson is allowed to use the name of Gehrman, in the offer of judgment, judgment must be (not as on the joint debtor act against the property only, but) against Gehrman, (as well as Everson,) if Gehrman had appeared in the suit.

In Blodgett vs. Conklin and Arnold (9 How., 442,) an attorney had appeared, in good faith on his part, for both defendants, and the Court allowed the judgment to stand as security, but said that "if collusion between the plaintiff or his attorney and Arnold, or the attorney whom he employed, had been satisfactorily established, the case would have been entirely different, and the judgment would in that case be set aside as against Conklin." This is but a common instance of the aversion which the law always shows to fraud and covin. So, in the case of Sterne vs. Bentley, &c., Justice Paige noticed that "fraud or collusion between the plaintiff and the defendant, McLaughlin, or his attorney, was denied by the plaintiff." And in Denton vs. Noyes, (6 J. R., 296,) Chief Justice Kent said, "If there had been any collusion between the plaintiff, or the attorney for the defendant, it would have altered the case; but that none was shown or pretended." Here the collusion was between the plaintiff and one defendant, and if the Court should sanction the amendment allowed at Special Term, it would make itself also their instrument.

In Green, &c., vs. Beales (2 Caims. 254,) and St. John, &c. vs. Holmes (20 Wend. 609,) the Court refused to set aside a judgment confessed against two partners, on a warrant of attorney signed by one; but there the one confessing the judgment alone moved to set it aside, and it was good as to him; and it might be that the other had assented, or did not choose to object. There, too, an attorney must have appeared for both. But an individual not an attorney cannot appear in court for another without the express authority of that other.

If this judgment should be sustained, it would open the way to one partner to give preferences as he chose, to any number of creditors of the firm, against the wishes of the other, and so produce the same effect as an assignment to a trustee for such purposes, which the partner could not have made. It would also encourage concealment and contrivance against those to whom the partner owed confidence and good faith. If the partners cannot agree, it is best to allow all the creditors to come in equally, or the most diligent in the fair and regular practice of the law to succeed.

The order should be so modified as to withdraw from the defendant Everson, the right to make any amendment, and so as to set aside the judgment as against the defendant Gehrman, with costs of the appeal.

H. C. Van Vorst, counsel for appellant; J. W. Nye, counsel for respondent.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Lord Raglan.—Professor Holloway has, by order, dispatched to the Hospitals of the Army of the East, the celebrated Dr. Knowles, with a large shipment of the Ointment, to be used under his instructions. It will cure any wound, sore, or ulcer. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Real Estate.—Our readers will perceive, by reference to the advertisement in another column, that a large sale, by Anthony J. Bleecker, of lots up-town and buildings, at auction, comes off this day, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

From all appearances, this will be one of the great sales of the season. The property will be sold without reserve.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The exhibit of the Relief Department of the Williamsburg City Missionary Society at their Anniversary on Tuesday evening, shows that they now have the names of about 650 families upon their books, for the relief of whom upwards of $900 per week are required. The funds in the treasury of the Department are reduced to about $50, which amount will be entirely exhausted before the close of the week. Among these families are many who never before were compelled to subsist upon charity.

Successful Hunting—Indian Fight.

From the Minnesota Democrat, Jan. 31.

A hunting party of Sioux Indians, some time since, received permission from Gov. Gorman to cross to the east side of the Mississippi, and pursue their hunting operations in the neighborhood of Rice Lake, where game was reported very plenty. The Sioux were very successful in hunting, and in about a month had killed five hundred deer, in addition to a large amount of smaller game.

We learn that yesterday, while a party of six Sioux were hunting on Rice Creek, twenty miles from this city, they suddenly came upon a Chippewa Indian. The Chippewa did not perceive his opponents until he was within a short distance of them, when he did, he discharged both barrels of *his gun at the Sioux—one charge taking effect in* the breast of one of the Sioux, and the other in the thigh of another, inflicting, it is thought, fatal wounds on both. The remaining Sioux easily disposed of the Chippewa, and this morning we noticed the scalp of the Chippewa attached to the "rig" of one of the numerous Sioux who arrived in the city.

The Sioux say the Chippewa was a spy of a large war party of his tribe, on their way to attack them. This supposition accounts for the rapid breaking up of the hunting party.

Skating Among the Dutch Colonists of Michigan.

The city of Holland is beautifully situated on the North Black River of Lake Michigan, at a point where the river widens into a lake. Although they have not had much sleighing this Winter, according to the *Hollander* of the 11th, the youth of the colony have had fine skating. We clip the following from that paper for the benefit of our Knickerbocker friends of Dutch descent:

"Skating.—Although we have thus for had too *little snow to give us the music of the* merry sleigh bells, our pleasure-seekers have been partly com*pensated for their disappointed hopes of sleigh* rides, by the unusually fine skating. Imagine a sheet of smooth ice six miles long, and averaging more than a mile in width, and, if you are a skater, you can appreciate the skating on Lake Macatawa.

"Dutch 'Schaatsenrijders' are world-renowned, and these who represent the 'Nederlands' here have not forgotten their national amusement.

"We love to watch their evolutions on the ice, there is so much unlimited freedom in their movements. The grace and swiftness with which a practiced skater glides over the ice seems like a flashy thought of impulse, rather than an actual bodily movement. See that group as they mingle and scatter, forming clusters and combinations continually varying like magic changes of the Kaleidescope! Yonder, a party are at work hoisting the sail of an ice-boat, now they catch the wind, and with a bound like a frightened steed, away goes their light craft, distancing the swiftest skater.

Our Dutch damsels are not at all inclined to leave to their brothers and beaux the exclusive enjoyment of this graceful amusement. Many of them would be able to maintain the national reputation without the aid of the stronger sex. We recollect two bright-eyed sisters who lived here a few years since, who had a peculiar style of skating. They would join hands and keep step, and when their long Frisian skates were securely fastened, and they had the smooth ice before them, they were unapproachable to all ordinary pursuers."

What would our delicate hot-bed ladies say to leaving satins and kids, for furs and woolens, and exchanging the dusk and swelter of the midnight ball for the glassy ice and pure bracing Winter air? Or how would they like to listen to the clear ring of the steel skate by way of variation to the drumming and twanging of the patient and much abused parlor piano, or the dismal squeaks of the assembly fiddles?

☞ The heavy snow with which the country about Chicago has been visited has given rise to apprehensions of a flood in the Spring. In 1849 Chicago was visited with a flood, and $120,000 worth of property was destroyed and many lives were sacrificed. The snow is now very deep, and a sudden thaw would prove most disastrous.

MARRIED.

In this City, by Friends' ceremony, a few minutes before the 7th hour of the 14th day of the 2d month, Ira M. Davenport to Ann Eliza Carpenter, both of this City.

[illegible]

In East Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, by Rev. Samuel Spring, Franklin Woodruff, of New-York, to Mary, only daughter of S. G. Forsham, Esq., of the former place.

At Jubilee Grove, Darby, Pa., at the family mansion, Gen. John Sydney Jones and Fannie Lee Townsend, of Plymouth, Mass.

BIRTH.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Clinton place, Mrs. Robert Lenox, of a son.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, James T. Goodliff, aged 21 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 43 12th-st., west of 6th-av.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 14, Mr. Alfred Woodley, aged 53 years, a native of England, but for the last 23 years a resident of Westmoreland, Jamaica, West Indies.

His friends now in this City, and the friends of C. P. Cochran, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, precisely, from his late residence, No. 23 Clinton-st.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, John M. de Civley, a native of Belgium, aged 63.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 3 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, the 15th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, Nathaniel Barker, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 Eldridge-st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 14.

$5,000 Indiana State 5s....	81½	100 N. Y. Cent. R. R....s15	94
1,000 do.	81½	100 do.	b60 94½
1,000 Louisiana 6s.	87	25 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
5,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	125 do.	s3 46
5,000 do.	[illegible]	50 do.	s60 46
2,000 Erie Con. Bs. '71	82	200 do.	b60 46
5,000 Erie Bds. of '75..b60	85	150 do.	c 46
1,000 do.	85	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	84½	100 do.	b60 47
25,000 do.	b10	100 do.	s30 47
5,000 do.	b10 84½	365 Harlem Railroad....s3	30
5,000 Hud. R. 2d M'tge Bds.	74½	200 do.	30
5,000 N. In. 1st M. Gos Line	81	200 Reading Railroad...s30	76
3,000 Pen. Bds 1st Issue	100½	100 do.	b60 76
2,000 Pan. Bds 2d Issue	100½	200 do.	s60 76
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	74½	300 do.	s3 76
6,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	87	30 Hudson R. Railroad	32
2,000 New-York Cen. 7's.	90	100 do.	b30 32
1,000 do.	[illegible]	5 Mich. Central R. R.	91
5,000 do.	b3 90½	45 Mich. Southern R. R.	91
2,000 Indiana Bank Bds.	89	100 Panama Railroad	100
30 Union Bank	112	35 do.	100
5 Del. & Hud. Can'l Co.	114½	50 do.	b60 100½
50 Metropolitan Bank	105	200 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	c 38
75 Canton Co.	b60 23½	100 do.	38
150 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	s3 4	5 Northern Indiana R.	99
150 Nic. Transit Co.	s3 17	50 do.	99
250 do.	17	35 N. Indiana Construc.	99
150 do.	b60 17½	5 Ill. Central Railroad	97
100 do.	b60 17½	25 Galena & Chi. R. R.	92
100 do.	s30 17	20 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	79½
160 do.	b60 17½	25 do.	79½
110 Pennsyl. Coal Co. opg	100½	25 do.	79½
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 94	25 do.	[illegible]
150 do.	94	20 Chi. & Rock Isl R. R.	92
225 do.	c 94		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Muller & Co.:

$2,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 8s, secured by mortgage on Wisconsin lands....int. added. 66½
60 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company........ 75
5 shares Granite Fire Insurance Company........ 85

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$500 New York 5s, '60	105	5 Huds. Riv. R. R.	32
7,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87½	50 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	80½
2,300 N. Y. Cen. 7s.	90½	100 Harlem Railroad	b30 30
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	74½	100 Nicar. Trans. Co.	s3 17½
2,000 do.	[illegible]	150 do.	b60 17½
300 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	s3 33½	5 N. Y. Central R. R.	94½
100 do.	b60 33	100 Erie Railroad	s10 47
50 Canton Company	23½	250 do.	s3 47
100 Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]	200 Reading Railroad	s30 76½
150 McCulloch Gold	s3 [illegible]	20 Mich. South. R. R.	92

Wednesday, Feb. 14—P. M.

The Foreign Market and Money accounts by the Asia at Halifax advise a dull Cotton and Flour movement at Liverpool, an active request for Money in London, and more doing in American Stocks at generally improved prices. The quotations for Cotton are not changed; and, with the exception of Indian Corn, which is 1s. lower, the figures for Breadstuffs are substantially repeated from the previous circulars. Western Canal Flour, 40s. 6d.; Southern, 44s.@44s. 6d.; Ohio, 44s. 6d.@45s.; White Wheat, 11s. 6d. Provisions are quoted rather firm; and Railroad Iron, £8 15s. The circulars in regard to our Stocks notice a scarcity of Federals, a large demand for Virginias, at 84@86; a heavy sale of new Panamas, at 90; and more doing in Railroad Bonds, particularly Illinois Centrals and Erie Third Mortgages. Consols 91½@91⅝.

The California Gold packet *via* Nicaragua, brings less than the usual sum of Gold Dust on freight, the total consignments being only $476,000. It is possible the mail has further remittances in the shape of drafts on the Sub-Treasury, of which a large amount is known to have been sent to California from Washington some months ago. The market accounts by this arrival are irregular, and upon the whole are very encouraging. Flour had declined, while there was a somewhat speculative movement in Case Goods. The San Francisco *Placer Times* thus refers to the order of the State *Treasurer in regard to the payment of State Bonds* due early in 1855.

The State Bonds.—We are informed that the State Treasurer has declared his intention to pay none of the State Bonds which come due in May, 1855, and which are promised to be paid in New-York or San Francisco, unless they are previously sent to him for *examination. The cause of this singular arrangement* is not given, but it would appear that the consequence of such a movement will be to depreciate the Bonds worse than the neglect to pay the interest about a year since, as the inconvenience to holders in different parts of the United States and elsewhere, must be apparent. We understand that a remonstrance has been addressed to the Governor upon the subject.

The day has been a dull one in Wall-street. The rain storm and the near approach of the steamer's news were against outside operations in Cotton and Breadstuffs, and to some extent affected the Stock Exchange. The latter, after a very moderate business in the forenoon, was firm at the Second Board, after the announcement of the first brief summary of the Foreign advices. Panama and New-York Central securities were the firmest, both in demand and prices. There were considerable private purchases of Panama shares and bonds at 100½@100⅝, and the closing bid for New-York Central shares was 94½. *An order was also executed in Reading* Stock, late in the day, at 77, buyer 10 days. The *general business in Road shares* was not heavy. Erie closed 47. The sales of various State and Railway Bonds amounted to only $90,000. Erie new bonds were done at ½ ℔ cent. off from yesterday's prices. New-York and Illinois Centrals were both a fraction better, and in request. The New-York Centrals, Convertible sevens, bear interest from 15th December, and sell at 99½ ℔ cent., with two months' interest included. They are finding much favor since the recent distribution to the shareholders, and at a higher figure than was anticipated. The $100 scrip is sold at much the same price as the bonds of $1,000. It carries the same interest.

There was no movement in Foreign bills to-day and very little done in demand money loans, which are freely offered by lenders at 6@7 ℔ cent., and in some few cases money has been left with the Stock-houses at 5 ℔ cent. The apprehension in regard to the export movement of Specie, to whatever extent it may be felt, does not seem to check the eagerness of some of the large Banks and outside money lenders, to place their funds at call or on short prime paper. The steamer from Boston took $450,000 in Specie, mostly sent by exporters from this City.

The Cotton movement of the week and season is thus posted up in the Circular of Mr. W. P. Wright for the Boston steamer:

	Season 1855.	Season 1854.	Week 1855.	Week 1854.
Receipts at the Ports	1,289,000	1,600,000	123,000	129,000
Exports to G. Britain	647,000	441,000	33,000	23,000
Exports to France	145,000	121,000	3,000	24,000
Exp'ts to oth. For. Ports	109,000	94,000	14,000	5,000
Total Exports	901,000	656,000	50,000	52,000
Stock on hand	390,000	545,000		

The New-Orleans mails, three or four in number, came through this evening, and the supply of Foreign bills is expected to be considerably increased from that quarter. The latest quotations were, on London, 106@106¼ with shipping documents, 107¼@108 bankers; and on Paris, the range 5.35 to 5.23¾, a sale of 100,000 francs at the last figure; New-York 96¾@97¼ at 60 days, 98½@99½ sight and short sight. The sales of Cotton for three days, to 7th, were 22,500 bales; middlings 7¾@8¼ cents. It is stated that the heavy payments in banks in Mobile, on the 4th, were promptly met, notwithstanding the low water in the rivers had deprived the Cotton factors of a large share of their remittances.

The resumption of payments by Page & Bacon is announced by authority. Their protested drafts and acceptances in New-York are to be retried by Mr. Hoadley at the Bank of America. The claim of about $350,000 of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has been extended from six to eighteen months. In addition to this aid to resumption, it is stated that Mr. Bacon has been relieved of his large Railroad undertaking, and a cash subscription of One Million of Dollars by his friends in New-York placed at the disposal of his St. Louis house. Under these circumstances, Mr. B., on returning home, does justice, in a parting note addressed to his principal adviser in this difficulty, Mr. Aspinwall, in general terms to the liberality of Wall-street, as against the blind assaults of one or more of his papers at home. He leaves, of course, his particular grief against his late correspondents, of the true merits of which the public will best form their judgment, after the excitement growing out of the occurrence to which it refers has subsided.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $52,000; paid $30,608, and had at the close of business a regular balance of $4,389,741.

Boston Banks.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly bank statement of the Boston banks with those of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:

	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12.		
Capital Stock	$32,244,125	$32,247,125	Incr.	$2,500
Loans and Discounts	50,941,378	51,417,224	Incr.	1,075,764
Specie in Bank	3,380,730	3,365,815	Decr.	20,744
Due from other Banks	7,470,701	7,200,645	Decr.	269,660
Due to other Banks	6,119,941	6,326,605	Incr.	214,563
Deposits	13,307,463	13,110,733	Incr.	209,730
Circulation	7,636,231	7,645,871	Decr.	97,715

The increase of capital is at the Eliot Bank.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans Feb. 3.	Loans Jan. 27.	Specie Feb. 3.	Specie Jan. 27.
Citizens' Bank	2,668,484	2,672,659	1,422,080	1,397,245
Canal Bank	2,043,319	2,266,911	926,756	939,418
Louisiana	3,271,376	3,389,319	1,124,639	1,464,290
Louisiana State	3,722,590	3,773,649	1,652,629	1,668,345
Mech. & Traders'	1,121,285	1,174,065	444,985	460,755
B'k of N. Orleans	931,586	869,738	881,238	880,380
Southern Bank	389,920	346,676	112,812	120,329
Union Bank	918,720	988,121	430,231	447,541
Total	15,939,530	16,004,249	6,915,311	6,765,323
	Increase	$141,981	Increase	$49,988

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation Feb. 3.	Circulation Jan. 27.	Deposits Feb. 3.	Deposits Jan. 27.
Citizens' Bank	1,866,460	1,862,135	2,189,016	1,122,303
Canal Bank	1,109,720	1,132,050	1,177,951	885,575
Louisiana	986,250	936,049	2,227,671	2,268,325
Louisiana State	1,162,005	1,096,210	3,124,329	2,921,719
Mech. & Traders'	277,280	282,320	813,048	866,672
Bk of New-Orleans	600,415	606,690	754,801	862,221
Southern Bank	285,185	265,050	285,677	289,329
Union Bank	623,375	624,465	782,384	619,439
Total	6,839,690	6,709,604	11,897,736	11,064,961
	Increase	$70,605	Increase	$[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Feb. 3.	Jan. 27.
Bank of Louisiana	$1,218,779	1,113,822
Canal Bank	265,762	775,879
Southern Bank	101,610	638,678
Louisiana State Bank	127,566	68,314
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	38,513	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	234,987	230,711
Bank of New-Orleans	120,578	211,082
Union Bank	434,806	301,462
Total	$4,296,933	$3,420,966

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Wednesday—First Board—$1,000 Allegheny County 6s, '83, 78½; $3,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Connellsville,) 78; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, 81; $4,000 City 6s, 91; $5,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75; $500 do Lehigh 6s, '84, 86; $7,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 88½; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 52; 100 New-Creek Coal Co., ⅝; 18 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 17 do., 44½; 2 Morris Canal Preferred, 95; 17 Union Canal, 10½; 100 do., 10½; 150 Reading Railroad, 38; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, 10½; 200 Long Island Railroad, 15½; 500 do., 15½; 9 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 64½; 6 Norristown Railroad, 54½; 100 Susquehanna Canal, 10½; 2 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 67½.

Between Boards—$500 United States 6s, '68, 116½; 100 State Hill, 1; 200 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½; 300 Reading Railroad, 38½.

Second Board—$3,200 City 6s, 91; $200 do., 95; $5,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 85½; $6,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75; $126 Schuylkill Navigation, (Boat Loan,) 70½; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 18 do., 44½; 20 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 64; 20 New-Creek Coal Co., ⅝; 200 Morris Canal, 12; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½; 100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 200 do., 38½; 16 Minehill Railroad, 54½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 15½; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 60; 20 Union Canal, 10½; 19 Mechanics' Bank, 30; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 120 Chester Valley Railroad, 9½.

After Board—$1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 85½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 116@117½; City 6s, 91@91½; Pennsylvania 5s, 85@87; Reading Railroad, 38½@38¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 81½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 88½@89; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@45; Morris Canal, 12@12½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75@75½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 15½@16½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½@30¾; Long Island Railroad, 15½@15¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 10½@11; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@2; Union Canal, 10@10½.

Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Leave	For.	Date.
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 10
City of Manchester	Liverpool	Philadelphia	Feb. 16
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 17
Crescent City	New-York	Hav. and N. O.	Feb. 17
Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	Feb. 20
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 21
Pacific	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 24
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 28

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Rev. Mr. Bloomfield, lady and niece, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Marland, Miss Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Hosig, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. Payne, Miss Chandler, Miss Jane Smith, Mr. Taylor and lady, Mr. Wood and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Henry and 3 children, Messrs. Brockman, Bartlett, Brand, Pratt, Charles and Louis Thomas, E. G. Quincey, bearer of dispatches, Higgins, Lowden, Patterson, Holden, Lane, Kirkland, Brett, Thompson, Lewis, Hill, Law, Tucker, Somers, Crocker, Morgan, John and James Hutchinson, John and Thomas H. Chandler, Leecher, Henderson, Mitchell, Cunningham, Spence, Langdon, Woodhead, Taylor, Mansley, Hale, Lemillet, Wright, Law, Smith, Kingston, Jordan, Wolmsley, Ferguson, Ferguson, Burns, Johnson, Cunningham, Wright, Henry, Biggins, Morel, Crowell, Salmon, Crozier, Starck, Johnston, Pulkeley, Daniels, Player, Overs, McKenzie, Lothbridge.

In steamship Northern Light, from San Juan—G. B. Webb, N. Latham, S. Ottenbourne, W. G. Bunsey, J. F. Wilson, Mrs Kempfield and 2 children, M. Castle, T. Dolger, W. Steinhardt, Mr. Greely, Mrs. J. Nash, J. Riel, D. F. Fisk, J. O. Grass, J. Connor, M. Abrams, S. Hughes, A. C. Platt, D. Troutman, M. C. Weeman, J. S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Barcham and 3 children, D. W. Hunt, B. F. Kcous, J. A. Ruggles, S. S. Wood, J. Farrel, W. Hour, J. Mohan, G. Taylor, W. Foster, J. Brunchane, O. Brown, C. Wechsin, C. Collum, D. Loper, B. F. Culver, J. S. King, E. Scott, T. Kelly, H. L. Henry, G. Reeve, J. Williams, L. Harding, S. Fuller, W. Falt, W. F. Melloway, L. M. Norton, A. Roberts, M. Scanlon, S. Hunter, J. G. Shepherd, J. Sargent, M. Mallett, J. Peters, M. Wessird, and others in the steerage. From Key West: Capt. G. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Greene, Mr. E. Allen.

In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. Finn, Henry D. Wandle, Capt. Wm. Woodside, G. W. Wyer, A. C. Vernam, W. E. Rogers, E. C. Wood, Thos. H. Blakely, A. Gerard, Emelie Lanier, Capt. G. Mason, Joseph H. Snyder, mail agent, G. A. Ferris, Jas. Williams and son, Ludwig J. Evenchine, and 26 more.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss Hendricks, Miss Gomez, Miss J. W. Valentine, Mrs. A. Munroe, J. Bernstein, E. B. Swaffield, Edward Gould, F. H. Drake, H. L. Johnson, Jacob Kapp, C. Parrish, Joseph Colman, R. A. Duval, R. Hewitt, S. McLane, J. Meigham, and 24 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 6 54 | Sun sets...... 5 35 | Moon rises..... 6 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 6 13 | Gov. Island.. 7 03 | Hell Gate..... 8 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Cleared.

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Express, Ross, Havana, P. V. King; Jasper, Bennett, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Glenburn, Nicholls, Havana, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs Delta, Tibbets, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; J. Guttenberg, Douglass, Santa Cruz, Yates & Porterfield; Henry, Gilchrist, New-Orleans, Snow & Burgess.

Schrs. Trader, Terry, St. Marys, C. H. Pierson; Sabin, Hosmer, Norfolk, Metcalfe & Lovejoy; J. Darling, Terry, Apalachicola, R. Post, T. Raymond, Saunders, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; *Monte Cristo*, Peckham, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; C. S. Davis, Davis, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. Morgan. Feb. 14, passed ship St. Charles, bound N.

Steamship Crescent City, McGowan, New-Orleans Feb. 6, and Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. On Monday, at 6 A. M., 15 miles S. W. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Southerner, from New-York for Charleston.

Ship Express, (of Portsmouth,) Burdick, Havre 33 ds., with mdse. and 116 passengers to W. Whitlock. The E. has had one death on the passage.

Ship Stephen Crowell, (new,) Burgess, Thomaston Jan. 26, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Experienced very heavy weather—had a pilot on board 14 ds.

Ship Julia Howard, Bulkley, Savannah 20 ds., with mdse. to Scranton & Tallman.

Bark A. A. Drebert, (of Philadelphia,) Hewitt, Cardenas Jan. 29, with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with bark J. W. Page, for Portland; brigs M. Cousins, for do., Crocus, for Cork, and Louisa Robinson, for New-York. The A. A. has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; from the 6th to the 11th experienced constant heavy gales from the N., accompanied with snow and hail—in that time did not see the sun.

Bark Cronoy, (of St. George, Me.,) Hopper, St. Marks 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Bark Samson, (of Rockland,) Bailey, New-Orleans 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. W. Elwell.

Bark Hermitage, Avery, Sierra Leone Dec. 4, with palm oil, &c., to J. A. Machado.

Brig R. Drummond, (of Waldoboro',) Pinkham, Trinidad 24 ds., with honey, sugar and molasses to G. S. Stephenson. 28th ult., lat. 23 10, lon. 65 12, spoke bark J. C. Hand, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia.

Brig Crawford, (of Machias,) Small, Attakapas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to M. Havens & Co., vessel to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Mary Pierce, Pierce, St. Thomas 21 ds., with guano to T. W. Riley.

Brig Baltic, (of Camden,) Monroe, St. Marks 21 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Brig Condor, (of Gouldsboro',) Trinidad, (Cuba,) 16 ds., with molasses to Chastelain & Ponvert. Sld. in co. with brig J. Stevens, for New-York.

Brig Nuova Provvidenza, (Neap.,) Starace, Castle in Mar 60 ds., with fruit to J. J. Lawrence.

Brig Isaac Carver, Clark, St. Ann, (Jam.,) 27 ds., with coffee to A. H. Solomon.

Brig Catharine Nichols, Hatch, Cardenas 20 ds., with molasses to Storer & Stevens.

Brig Rush (of Portland,) Hosea, Cardenas 7 ds., with molasses to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Brig Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Prince, St. Domingo Jan. 20, with mahogany, &c., to J. H. Braine.

Brig Roamer, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Cienfuegos Jan. 22, with sugar and molasses to Bruner, Rohl & Kingkirk. Sld. in co. with brig Sarah, of Prospect, Griffin, for Boston, (and saw her off Cape St. Antonio 28th,) and brig Express, of Halifax, for Liverpool.

Schr. Moses Waring, Stone, Attakapas 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Havens & Co.

Schr. Mary Farnsworth, Everett, Key West 12 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Mary C. Ames, Lunt, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. W. Lewis.

Schr. John Clark, McKay, Kingston, (Jam.,) 24 ds., with old metal, logwood, coffee and pimento to H. & Henry & Co.

Schr. Anthem, Green, Matagorda Bay, (Texas,) 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Wake, Gooderson, Wilmington 3 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Elizabeth, Williams, St. Marks 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to Crehle & Pettee.

Schr. Emma C. Latham, Hopkins, Virginia, with oysters, for Boston.

Schr. Kensington, Shoulder, Tobasco 26 ds., with logwood to master.

Schr. Lake, Gross, Baltimore 12 ds., bound to Bucksport.

Schr. Express, Freeman, Virginia, with oysters.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

Below.

Ship Swordfish, (clipper,) Osgood, Manilla Nov. 2, with hemp, &c.

Ship Star of the Empire, (clipper,) Chincha Islands. (Reported by pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5.

Ship Ravenswood, Nelson, New-Orleans, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Union, (clipper,) Nichols, (late Buxton,) Shanghai Nov. 10, with silks, teas, &c., to Wilmerding & Mount—(By pilot boat E. K. Collins, No. 11.)

Ship R. B. Forbes, 90 ds. from Canton; schr. Clara Berge, of and from Valparaiso.—(By pilot-boat D. Mitchell.)

Ship Westmoreland, from New-Orleans.—(By pilot-boat Mary Catherine.

Ship Driver, Holberton, Liverpool Jan. 21.

Ship Knickerbocker, Peabody, Havre Oct. 1.

Ship Charles, of Baltimore.

Barks Lecocq, 38 ds. from New-Orleans; Rover, from Rio Janeiro; also, barks John Curtis, E. Sherwood and "Opecer," (of Bath.)—(By a pilot-boat.)

Bark Marmora, Uhsler, New-Orleans 21 ds. (By pilot-boat Hilda B. Hall, No. 4.)

Bark Fanny, from Mexico.

Brig Walhonding, Duncomb, from Demerara.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 14—Arr. ships Frank Pierce and Superior, Liverpool; Jonas, Watts, New-Orleans; Alma, Sullivan, Me.; barks New Empire, New-Orleans; Evadne, Robbinston; Mary H. Vose, Messina; Native, Andrews; brig Melumkes, Havana, via Newport.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 31, lat. 21 05, lon. 76, bark Wyandotte, from Boston for Trinidad, Cuba.

Feb. 3, off Gun Key Light, bark Geneva, of Portland, 7 ds. from Pensacola for Liverpool.

Feb. 4, lat. 31, lon. 74, bark Muriel, from Bermuda for Richmond, 12 ds. out.

Feb. 12, lat. 36 30, lon. 73 12, brig Isola, 16 ds. from Ocracoke for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Jan. 23, barks Sea Bird, Ulmer, for New-York, 6ag.; Lysander, Gorham, for Boston in 5 ds.; Louisa Eaton, Adie, for do. in 5 ds.; D. R. Goodell, Harriman, for do. in 6 ds.; Undine, Goodell, from St. Thomas, wtg. freight; brigs Niagara, Harding, for New-York in 6 ds.; Ellis Reed, Perry, from and fod Philadelphia in 5 ds.; brig Revolet, Domall, do., do.; Evergreen, Pettengill, for New-York; Flower, (Br.,) dug; Swan, ldg.; —— do.; Florida, ldg.

At St. Domingo, Jan. 26, brigs Waterloo, (Br.,) for Liverpool in 20 ds.; Ellen, for Baltimore in 10 ds.; Scotia, for bark Childe Harold, for England; schrs. Danbury, for the States, ldg. on the coast; Astoria, for Baltimore or New-York, do.; U. S. sloop-of war Falmouth, from St. Thomas, bound to City of St. Domingo, expected to sail daily.

At Cardenas, Jan. 29, barks Morgan, of Philadelphia, Smith, wtg. freight; A. Kinsman, Penfield, for New-York, ldg.